The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5591. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

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HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

English Appreciation of the Harvard Crew—Comments of the Daily Telegraph and the London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Daily Telegraph* to-day has an editorial on the forthcoming international boat race, wherein it says: "A point in favor of the Americans is that they are in such a state of high training of the best kind. They have not submitted to a sharp *regimen* for a few months with a view to a particular event; but have been in perfect training for the last three years. What hardness of muscle, soundness of heart and honesty of lung must be the result! It is almost impossible to overrate the effect such a state of facts has upon the event of the race. Four young athletes kept for three years under conditions to develop every available power, is something more excellent than the result of a few months' training. What may not be expected from a crew called upon for a quarter of an hour's strain when they have been at work for years! Taking our information as correct, we should consider the superior hardness of the Americans more than a set-off against the style of the English, and conclude that the contest will be mainly a battle of coxswains. Whatever the event may be, we trust the increase of kindly feeling and good fellowship between the two nations may be one of the results."

The *Telegraph* to-day, in its sporting article, alludes again to the inter-university race. It says many of the best judges of boating offer two to one on Oxford. It predicts that the Oxonians will win, but believes that the Harvard men will make a better fight than was anticipated by the supporters of Oxford.

The London *Times* has the following editorial on the forthcoming race:

"The momentous question has to be decided whether an American or an English University can turn out the best oarsmen. It fortunately happens that in each country the leading universities simultaneously boast the possession of an excellent crew. We know what Oxford can do, how proud she is of her repeated triumphs, despite a twinge of respectful sympathy for the pluck with which Cambridge annually renews the contest. Harvard is, by a curious coincidence, in the same position as Oxford. She has beaten her usual rival, to say nothing of unlettered professionals, until no more glory is to be got at home. The New World conquered, there was nothing to do but seek fresh laurels in the Old. The fame of Oxford reached Harvard, and, with a spirit worthy of the mediæval Paladins, the Americans resolved to measure oars with Britons. A great difficulty arose in the style of boating practiced. The Americans make the bow oar steer. As nothing could induce an English crew to adopt this fashion, while the race would not have been fair if one boat had four and the other five men, this difficulty delayed the contest. However, your true Paladins would rather fight on any terms than not at all, and the Harvards chivalrously accepted the English custom as the only compromise practicable. A coxswain is indispensable on our rivers, and the Americans, in carrying one, sacrifice what would have been an undue advantage and do not incur disadvantage. We prefer to compromise, because there seems to be a notion that Americans have conceded too much for the race to be a fair trial of strength and skill between the representative oarsmen of the two countries. The impression is heightened by having gradually assimilated their style of rowing to that of the English. It is complained that this Anglo-American race is not to be a test of the relative merits of the distinct national styles of rowing, the object which promised to be the chief source of interest, but to decide which of the young men rowing happen to be the best. This seems a pedantic way of putting the matter. It misinterprets the character of the international struggle. What is the style of rowing compared with the ten who row? When the fight between HEENAN and SAYERS excited such a world-wide interest, the question was whether America or England could turn out, not the better style of boxing, but the better man. The same stake is on this issue. Now, good rowing must be the same all the world over, however accidental the circumstances. But there may be a diversity of external characteristics. The Harvards have not a water like the Thames at Putney, and they have therefore wisely modified their pulling to suit the change. If the Oxfords went to Charles River they would have to do the same thing. But the essential qualities of skill, pluck and strength, which have won for both crews their many laurels, require no change, and will be put with perfect fairness to the test. Whichever wins must be recognized as the better master. We do not wish in the slightest degree to detract from the high praise deservedly due the Harvards for the chivalrous spirit in which, throwing prejudices to the winds, they have come to encounter the Oxfords on their own waters, in their own way. Also for the prompt versatility, characteristic of their nation, with which they have adopted their novel position. It is impossible not to admire the business-like, unpretentious way in which they have settled down to their work, carefully shunning opportunities of parade and publicity. They have done all they can to deserve success. If they gain it, no Englishman, however he may wish his own side to win, will grude it them. We trust the hearty good-will they from the first received, and are still receiving, from all classes will convince their anxious fellow-countrymen that there is no ground for apprehensions of foul play. One of the best points about boat races is their freedom from trickery which now disgraces the English turf. Boat racing has happily escaped this foul contagion. There is no danger that anything but an accident will prevent the race from being fairly rowed. We are glad to see that the most stringent precautions to prevent accident have been adopted. Only two steamers will follow the crews while rowing, and the river will be kept carefully clear. We are not without expectations of seeing a really good race. Notwithstanding this confidence with which each party has predicted an easy victory for its own side, we hope that the day will find both crews come to the start in prime condition and with equal pluck, and may the best man win."

The Harvard men desire that a contradiction be made of the rumors that they have adopted the English style of rowing. They maintain that the match is to be a contest of styles as well as of men. They express themselves well pleased with all the arrangements that have been made for them, and are satisfied with the result of their practice on the Thames.

The Harvards have not yet decided what boat they shall take for the race. Their coxswain will be lighter in weight than the Oxford's. The Americans propose to invite the Prince of WALES and Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, to accompany the crews on the day of the race, and for that purpose the use of the Harvard launch will be tendered to them.

The Harvard and Oxford crews were out on the Thames to-day. The banks of the river were crowded with spectators, on account of the regatta, and the American and English crews were heartily cheered. The Oxonians to-day rowed for the first time in a new boat built by ELLIOT. She measures 45 feet in length and 21½ inches across at the widest part. Mr. SIMMONS, of the Harvard four, has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

In regard to the championship of the Thames, to-day, RENFORTH won, beating KELLEY and SADLER. The course was from Putney to Mortlake.

BROWN has made a match with RENFORTH for the championship of the Thames and £100, the course to be from Tyne High Level Bridge to Lamington Point, four and three-fourths miles. The match will come off between Sept. 23 and Oct. 1.

SPAIN.

Return of Serrano—Defeat of United Bands of Carlists under Prominent Leaders—Prisoners Taken.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Marshal SERRANO, the Regent, has returned to Madrid from La Granja. Eleven Carlists, among them GALINDO and ROCHER, were killed in a recent fight at Castellon de la Plana. Many prisoners were taken by the troops. The Press in this city, concur in urging the Government to extend clemency to Carlist prisoners. The barracks at Lagrono were burned to the ground last night. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The following news has been received from Spain: "The united Carlist bands, under GALINDO, SALES, RIELE and ROCHER, have been defeated in the Province of Castellon de la Plana, Valencia. The Carlist chieftain, SAVARIEGOS, has reappeared in Spain with fifty armed followers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Prisoners—A Meeting in their Favor in Ireland.

DROGHEDA, Aug. 23.—An open air meeting, attended by twenty thousand persons, was held here to-day, in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenians. The bands played popular Fenian airs, and enthusiastic speeches were made. The resolutions adopted declare that the further detention of the Fenian prisoners is unwise, impolitic and unjust.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Bishop of Winchester has resigned.

RUSSIA.

Violent Storm at Cronstadt—Destructive Work of a Monitor.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 23.—A violent storm visited this harbor to-day. During the tempest a monitor broke loose from her anchorage and ran into a screw frigate, sinking her almost instantly. Sixteen of the frigate's crew were drowned.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—No Postponement.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The *Civilta* denies that there will be any postponement of the meeting of the Ecumenical Council, and asserts that the number of bishops who have declined to attend is less than three hundred.

FRANCE.

Departure of the Empress on her Tour.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Empress departs on her Eastern tour to-day.

CUBA.

Cuban Report of the Recent Fight in General Jordan's Division—Extent of Their Victory—How the Cuban Soldiers Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Advices from Cuba to the 18th, received by Cuban sympathizers here, give an account of a fight between a portion of General JORDAN'S command and the troops of VALMASEDA, near Puerto Padre. The Cubans, numbering less than 600, were encamped near Puerto Padre, where they were attacked by a force of Spanish regulars and volunteers, over 1,000 strong. In the first attack the Cubans were compelled to fall back; they however rallied, and securing a more defensible position, repulsed the Spaniards in their second attack. The loss of the Cubans in the contest was 150 in killed, wounded and missing; that of the Spaniards is represented as more than double that number. Colonel FIGUERRO commanded the Cubans. The fight is reported to have been one of a most desperate character, the Cubans fighting with an earnestness that was irresistible.

Spain's only Course—Views of a French Journal.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—*La France* says: "However painful it may be for Spain to accept the suggested solution of the Cuban difficulty there is no other plan possible. It is the only way for Spain to save some fragments of the wreck. The value and duration of Cuban independence, under the protection of America, is another question. The desire to absorb, which characterizes the Americans, qualifies them very badly to perform the part of a platonic protectorate. It is very probable that behind the compromise they are trying to bring about, lies a second edition of the history of Texas."

Rout of Insurgents near Jicotea—Twenty Dead Left on the Field.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Colonel NICOLAN, with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery, attacked and routed four hundred insurgents, near Jicotea, in the Central Department. The latter left twenty killed on the field.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, from New-York for Vera Cruz, arrived at noon to-day.

TENNESSEE.

Government Receiver Appointed of Certain Railroads—The Drought.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Colonel FOLSOM, Quartermaster United States Army, is here under orders from the Government to take possession as Receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies for an indebtedness of $600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

No rain yet. Vegetation is burning up.

The Coal Regions—No Prospects of a Resumption of Work by the Miners.

SCRANTON, Aug. 23.—All prospect for an immediate resumption of mining operations in this section has fled. The operators on Saturday made their most liberal offer of wages, but the miners in a body have decided not to go to work, and decline anything and everything but the sliding scale, or basis system. No further overtures will be made for some time, as operators have offered what they deem more than fair wages, and don't intend to make any more concessions, but fight it out. It is conceded by all that negotiations are off, and will remain so for an indefinite period.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Formal Reception at Halifax—Great Crowd of People—Presentation of an Address from the Authorities—Reply of the Prince.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—The reception of Prince ARTHUR took place at noon to-day. An immense crowd was in the dockyard. On landing from the Admiral's barge the Prince was received amid salvos of artillery. Many distinguished persons were present, including Governor-General YOUNG, Lieutenant-Governor DOYLE, Admirals MUNDY and WELLESLEY, the corporation authorities, French naval officers, &c. The Prince was in citizen's attire. The following address to the Prince was read by the Recorder:

"We, the Mayor and Corporation of this city, in the name of the citizens, welcome your Highness to our shores. A visit from any member of the royal house is esteemed a high honor by the people, and is hailed with pleasure by the inhabitants of the city; but the honor conferred by a visit of the son of our gracious and beloved Queen, and grandson of of that talented and illustrious Royal Duke who so long governed the Province, and was the steadfast friend of Nova Scotia, creates a deep feeling of joy among the loyal people of Halifax. The British people have much reason for exultation, that while the members of the royal family are exalted in position, they yet condescend to occupy posts of usefulness in the State and devote their talents to the country; and Her Majesty's subjects in every section of the Empire feel a just pride in the fact that you have given the benefit of your services to the army. We congratulate that distinguished corps which your Highness has selected to perform the duties of a soldier in. Should occasion arise for active service, we have the conviction that your Highness would display that gallantry and heroism in the field for which your ancestors have been famed, and will proudly vindicate the honor of the nation. We sincerely thank our Heavenly Father for having hitherto spared our noble Sovereign Queen to be the exalted witness of how she is endeared to all ranks and conditions of men; and we trust and pray that the King of Kings may long preserve Her Majesty in health and prosperity. We sincerely hope the stay of your Royal Highness on this side of the Atlantic will prove a great gratification and happiness; and that your Highness will leave this continent impressed with a belief in the importance of British North America to British Crown, and we implore the Great Ruler of events to keep and sustain your Highness many years, that you may exhibit and illustrate those noble and manly virtues, the ornaments of Princes, and which will exalt and benefit your country.

The Prince then read the following reply from manuscript:

"MR. MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THIS CITY: I return most sincerely my thanks for the loyal address which you have just presented me, and avail myself of the opportunity to request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent, my grateful thanks for the kind and hearty welcome they have this day accorded me, can assure you that I looked with anticipations of great pleasure to my visit to the British Dominion on this side of the Atlantic, and it is to me a source of great satisfaction to hear on my first landing how highly cherished still is the memory of my illustrious grandfather, who governed this Province so long. Your allusions to the Queen and the kind wishes for my welfare will be most gratifying to Her Majesty, and I feel sure she will hear with pleasure how cordial and hearty has been her son's reception among you. [Cheers.]

The procession of militia, firemen and societies moved through the thronged streets to the Government House, where the Prince reviewed it, and then retired. The city is illuminated to-night, and everybody is out of doors.

GETTYSBURG.

Letters from General Robert E. Lee and Others—The Arrivals—Preliminary Meeting—Programme for To-day.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 23.—Governor GEARY and others who took part in the war will arrive to-morrow. Several ex-Confederate officers are expected. General HEATH, in his letter, says that he hopes to have the pleasure of attending before the party now assembling here separate. Colonel WALTER HARRISON, Adjutant of General PICKETT'S Division during and after the operations around Gettysburg, is the only ex-Confederate officer here at present. General ROBERT E. LEE, on the 5th of August, wrote to Hon. D. MCCONAUGHY that he had received the invitation, and added, "My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on that subject. It is wisest, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

General FITZHUGH LEE said in reply to the invitation extended to him, which letter was sent through General ROBERT E. LEE: "It will not be in my power to be present, but any information I possess will be cheerfully given. If the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its late civil war."

The exploration of the battle-field will commence to-morrow. An arch decorated with evergreens was prepared to be erected in honor of the visitors, and under which they were to pass, but while workmen were engaged in placing it in position it fell to pieces. A national flag was displayed from a high staff in the centre of the square, and near by it were colors torn in ribbons on the battle-field. These, and a company of Zouaves, constituted the only public display to-day. A number of officers arrived at noon, and after dinner at the Springs a few of them repaired to the battle-field, on which they had participated in contest, and explained to friends who accompanied them incidents of the battle. Numerous private parties engaged the available carriages to convey them to the various parts of the battle-ground. The Press of New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, is represented.

The arrivals at the Springs to-day include the following gentlemen: First Corps—Generals Robinson, Meredith, Leonard, Dana and Hoffman, Colonels Heidroper, Dudley and Deckart, Major J. M. Lindsley and Surgeon Anawalt. Third Corps—Generals Graham, W. Burling and Medill, Colonels Bonafon, Burns and Linnard. Fifth Corps—General McCandless and Colonel Ricketts. Eleventh Corps—General Von Amsbury; Colonel Asmusser, Chief of Staff to General Howard, and Major J. F. Fruesuff. Twelfth Corps—Generals Kane and James L. Selfridge, and Majors Humphrey and W. Selfridge. Besides the above, Majors Dalguth and Hunter have arrived. None of the officers of the Second or Sixth Corps have yet arrived here.

A meeting of officers was held at the Springs to-night. Mr. MCCONAUGHY was called to the chair. Suggestions were made as to the plan of operations, and to meet them in part it was stated by the Chair that a short-hand writer would accompany the party, and take full notes, to be written out by the evening. He also said that arrangements had been made for driving stakes. A survey of the battle-field was being made under the direction of General WARREN. It embraces thirty square miles. The General says that he will furnish a perfect map of the field, and in that shall go the indications made by the stakes. There was an interchange of views as to where the proceedings should be conducted. Colonel BACHELDER, of New-York, mentioned that he had published a programme, which had been circulated in the New-York and New-England papers, with a view to the accommodation of officers. The meeting finally adopted the plan of Colonel BACHELDER as follows:

To-morrow the positions of the first day's battle will be completed; on Wednesday Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and vicinity; on Thursday the positions on the left, including the Apple Orchard, Peach Orchard, Wheatfield, Round Tops, and intermediate points; Friday, the general lines of the third day's battle; on Saturday, the cavalry operations. The meeting adjourned after agreeing to meet on Seminary Hill to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Among the latest arrivals are General SWEITZER and Major WALTERS, both of the Fifth Corps, and Captain DE CASTLE, of the Signal Corps.

THE CROPS.

Reports from all Parts of the Country—Suffering in the South, East and West—Great Damage by Drought in Various Sections.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Accounts from all sections of Maryland represent drought as prevailing to an alarming extent. No rain has fallen for weeks, and in some counties farmers despair of making even half of a crop of corn. The potato vines have become parched and dried up before maturity. The tobacco crop is suffering dreadfully. In the vicinity of Baltimore the sky has been frequently overcast for the past few days, but no rain worthy of note has fallen, and the weather has been the most oppressive of the season.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.—The rains yesterday and Saturday were partial. In some sections corn is past help. Cotton is losing its bolls, and the squares are seriously injured. Late corn has been benefited in the western counties, but generally corn is much damaged by drought.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the clouds have been promising rain all day only a few drops have fallen—not enough to wet the pavements. The atmosphere was several degrees cooler than during the two previous days, but is still oppressive. Reports from adjacent counties within a circle of about twenty miles of this city, represent that the later crops (corn and tobacco) have been seriously injured by the long drought. Many farmers do not expect to make half a crop of either.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—The weather is hot and dry. There has been no rain of any consequence for over two weeks in the counties of South Carolina and Georgia bordering on the Savannah River. The corn has been cut short, and cotton is prematurely opened by rust. Accounts from Central and Southeastern Georgia represent that rust is ruining cotton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—The weather is quite warm, but reports from the crops in this section and throughout Southern Georgia and Florida are good. We had a slight shower here on Saturday. The cotton crop is too far advanced to be injured by drought or worms.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—The drought continues, though showers have fallen in some sections. The corn crop will be light, and South Carolina must buy large supplies next Winter and Spring. The hot weather and drought have caused the cotton to rust and shed in several of the middle counties, but the crop still looks well over most of the State. Picking has begun, and the staple is opening rapidly. The receipts next month promise to be good. The Sea Island crop looks very fine, but there are reports of caterpillars.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—The weather is cloudy, and heavy showers have fallen to-day. Thermometer 83°.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 23.—For the past three days the weather has been dry and intensely warm. The thermometer at 3 o'clock this afternoon stood at 97. Good rains fell in this vicinity last week, and a slight shower to-night. The crops had been but little if any hurt by drought in this section.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—The intensity of the heat continues without abatement. The rains that have fallen have been but partial in the State, and not sufficient to mitigate the drought. Accounts from tobacco-growing regions state that but one-half the crop produced last year will be raised this year. The corn is almost shrivelled.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—Telegrams from all quarters of the State to-night say the drought has been general for about eighty days, and the weather is now very hot. During the past three days the thermometer has stood at 105° in Richmond, 109° in Norfolk, 99° in Danville, 101° in Lynchburg and 88° in the mountains. Rain has fallen the same time in those sections, but not heavy or general enough to alter the results. All reports agree that the corn crop is reduced by one-half, and the tabacco crop by one-third. The corn is beyond saving, but a continued rain might alter the result in tobacco.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Rain has been falling here this evening. The thermometer stands at 80°. The crop reports are favorable.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The weather is intensely hot here; the thermometer at 4 o'clock this afternoon stood at 90°. No rain has fallen here since the 6th inst., and the crops of corn and cotton in this county are badly injured. In many counties of Middle Tennessee the same state prevails, though a timely rain may yet bring both crops out. The drought is only partial, and though it may continue, average crops will be made, putting all the counties of Middle Tennessee together.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—The weather is intensely hot. The news from the valley region gives favorable accounts of the cotton crop; but on the hills and uplands the crop will be short. The corn and cotton are both suffering for rain in many localities.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The weather the past few days has been temperately warm, except Friday, when the thermometer reached 90° in the shade. Fine rains fell during Saturday night, yesterday and to-day, and it is now pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 65° to 75°. Corn is backward but that and all other crops in Massachusetts promise about the average yield. There has been no unusual scarcity of rain.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 23.—Since the shower of Friday morning the weather has been clear and dry in this section. The hay crop may be set down at from two-thirds to one-half; potatoes will be light; oats and wheat will be unusually good. But little corn was planted and the crop will be very light. Fall feed will be still lighter and much stock must be sold.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—The weather the past three days has been warm, which with the plentiful rains of last week has given a decided impetus to vegetation. The corn crop is backward, the potato crop is very good, the wheat crop is good, barley and oats are fair, the hay crop is fair and of excellent quality, but the apple crop is short.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Not a drop of rain has fallen here since Aug. 4—the night of the great whisky fire—nor have any accounts of rain been received from the interior, except of a short thunder storm on Saturday last about thirty miles up the Schuylkill. All the reports agree as to the great damage to corn from the drought in this State. A special meeting of the City Councils was held to-day to consider the water famine. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the families of the destitute. Canal boatmen land upon the Schuylkill River. Power has been given to the Chief Engineer to take any measure he may deem proper to raise the water into the basin at Fairmount. The experiment was tried this afternoon of raising water by means of steam fire engines. The hill at Fairmount is ninety-six feet high, and it is doubtful whether the hose will stand the pressure. The result has not yet been announced.

READING, Penn., Aug. 23.—Accounts from different sections of the country represent the crops as suffering much from drought, though probably not as greatly as in some other sections. The temperature is much cooler to-night, and there are some indications of rain. A strong east wind is blowing, and it is cloudy to the southwest.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—The weather for the past few days has been extremely warm, the thermometer averaging 90° at noon. There was a heavy thunder-shower Saturday afternoon, lasting two hours, and occasional showers during the evening. The ground has not been in need of rain, being well saturated. The crops generally in the western part of the State have not been excelled in growth or substance since 1855. The potato crop will suffer somewhat from rot, caused by drought; but everything else, including fruit, is abundant and good.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—There was no rain here Saturday. Heavy showers fell along the streams yesterday and to-day, but the rain was not general. At 6 o'clock this evening the weather was cloudy and threatening in the west. The relief afforded the corn crop Sunday and to-day is partial, and more rain is needed to make the already injured corn mature.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—This has been another clear, dry and burning day. The mercury at 3 P. M. stood at 101. Four deaths from sun-stroke are reported.

THE TURF.

The Great Trot at Saratoga—"Mountain Boy" the Winner in Three Straight Heats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The trot between VANDERBILT'S *Mountain Boy* and MCMANN'S *Lady Thorn* to harness for a purse of $3,000, offered by the Saratoga Racing Association, attracted a large and fashionable attendance. The grand stand was nearly full. The track was in fair condition. Dr. UNDERWOOD sold a few pools, the rates being, first, *Lady Thorn*, 70; *Mountain Boy*, 30; and afterward, *Lady Thorn*, 375; *Mountain Boy*, 125. Commodore VANDERBILT, wife and their party came on the stand shortly before the race, attracting much attention. DAN PFIFER drove the mare and SAM MCLAUGHLIN the horse. The *Boy* had the pole. The first time scoring the *Boy* broke before reaching the stand. The second time they got off, the *Lady* a neck ahead. The *Boy* broke on the first quarter and lost three lengths, but came up near the quarter pole. On the second quarter he again broke, closing up, however, when nearing the pole. At the three-quarter pole the *Lady* was still ahead. On the homestretch the *Lady* broke up, and the *Boy*, keeping down to his work, came in a neck ahead in 2:27.

SECOND HEAT.—The third time of scoring they started, the *Lady* slightly ahead. The *Boy* soon showed ahead, and at the first quarter was two lengths ahead in 36 seconds. The *Lady* closed up one length at the half mile in 36¼ seconds, but opened it again on the third quarter. On the fourth quarter the *Lady* broke, and at last the *Boy* came in without a break, three lengths ahead, in 2:24¼. No pools were sold between the first and second heats, but after the second heat several were sold from even to two on the *Boy* to one on the *Lady*.

THIRD HEAT.—The *Boy* started half a length ahead, and opened to a length and a half on the first quarter. He went upon the second quarter and the mare gained three lengths, but the *Boy* came down to his work and closed up on her. On the last quarter the mare broke badly and the *Boy* passed her, coming in four lengths ahead in 2:25¼.

The Fall Meeting at Springfield, Mass.—Preparations for the Opening.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Fall meeting of the Springfield Club will open to-morrow with a trot for horses that have not beaten 2:38, and one for horses that have not beaten three minutes. There are seven entries in the first class and eleven in the second.

The special attraction of Wednesday will be a double team trot, and on Thursday will come off the great trot between *Goldsmith Maid*, *American Girl* and *George Palmer*. A large number of fast horses and sporting men arrived to-day, and a great crowd is expected to-morrow.

BASE BALL.

Nationals of Washington vs. the Mutuals of New-York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The game of base ball between the Nationals of this city and the Mutuals of New-York, this afternoon, was well contested throughout, and resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 18 to 16. Much interest has been manifested concerning this game, and a large crowd of spectators were present. The following is the score by innings:

Nationals	3	1	3	1	4	3	2	0	1—18.
Mutuals	0	3	0	0	4	1	4	4	0—16.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—The Haymakers, of Lansingburg, defeated the Forest City Club, of this city, in a game of base ball to-day by a score of 34 to 21.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—A large crowd of people attended the base-ball match between the Southerns, of New-Orleans, and the Red Stockings to-day. The game at the close stood: Red Stockings, 35; Southerns, 3.

Base-Ball Tournament at Syracuse—The Prizes Offered.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 23.—The Central City Baseball Club will hold a tournament here, to commence on Sept. 1. The first prize is the gold ball, now held by them, valued at $500, with a valuable prize to the second-best club, and several individual prizes to the best pitcher, catcher, fielder and base runners. The tournament is open to all clubs in the State outside a circuit of twenty miles of New-York City. The entries are to be made by the 27th inst. The Central City Club are not to take part, but reserve the right to play a single match game with the club winning the first prize, but not in contest for the gold ball.

Transportation of Flour from the West to Baltimore—Important Arrangement.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have arranged to carry flour from Lafayette, Indianapolis and Cincinnati to Baltimore, without breaking bulk, and at twenty cents per barrel cheaper than the rates to New-York, by connecting with the steamers at the dock, transferring without additional cost, and shipping thence to Liverpool at the same rates as from New-York to that city. It proposes including a saving of handling and forwarding to make the rates of flour from the above places thirty cents on a barrel cheaper *via* Baltimore than *via* New-York to Liverpool. This matter is now engaging the attention of the merchants.

Important Order from General Ames in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—General AMES has issued the following order to the commanders of military posts in Mississippi: The Commanding General directs that you do not obey in the future any writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the United States District Court or Circuit Court, or any made by such Court for the release of prisoners in your custody. Should such a writ or ordered be served upon you, report the fact by telegraph.

The Weather—Excessive Heat in the West.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 23.—The thermometer here at 2 o'clock this afternoon stood at 104 in the shade. A number of men were sunstruck, but no fatal cases are reported.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—The weather was extremely hot for the last few days. There was a shower of rain Saturday, which moderated the heat a little, but not enough rain fell to be of benefit to the crops.

WASHINGTON.

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Statistics—The Settlement of Soldiers' Claims—The Insecurity of Locks on Safes and Vaults—Savings of the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The monthly report of the Commissioner of Statistics, for the period ending June 30, 1869, will be published in a few days. It will show, among other data, the following:

Dutiable imports for the month amounted to	$35,944,103
Total free of duty	3,483,115
Dutiable imports for the year ending June 30, 1869	395,847,369
Dutiable imports for the year ending June 30, 1868	342,245,659
Total free of duty for the year ending June 30, 1869	41,179,172
For the year ending June 30, 1868	29,279,149
Total exports for June 30, 1869	38,292,420
Exports for June, 1868	32,403,473
Total exports for year ending June 30, 1869	413,869,182
Total exports for 1868	454,301,713
Total dutiable reëxports for the year ending June 30, 1869	10,427,202
Dutiable reëxports for 1868	11,486,431
Reëxports free of duty for year ending June 30, 1869	14,692,935
Reëxports free of duty for 1868	10,709,007
Value of shipments of domestic commodities from New-York to San Francisco *via* Panama, for the quarter ending June 30, 1869	10,676,403
Value of shipments from San Francisco to New-York for same period	3,057,937
Value of foreign commodities from San Francisco to New-York for quarter ending June 30, 1869	52,901

SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued directions which will enable ex-soldiers who forwarded their discharges to the Bureau to aid in the settlement of their claims, to get them back without much difficulty. All that is required is a regular application; but in cases where the applicant does not write, authentication by witnesses of his identity must be furnished.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $701,000.

VAULT AND SAFE LOCKS.

The experiments of SARGENT, the great lockmaker, on Saturday at the Treasury, have created unnecessary flutter among the Treasury officials and bank officers here. The fact is Mr. SARGENT'S experiments simply demonstrated that it would be possible for a burglar possessing the knowledge Mr. SARGENT possesses about combination locks to pick a good portion of the locks made on the combination plan in general use. But to do this is to presuppose a burglar's ability to make two successive visits to the vault he designs to open, and also the connivance of the watchman; for, to make one visit to-night and not make a second one to-morrow night to complete the first night's work, would throw the matter back where he started. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury authorizes the statement that he is under no alarm for the safety of the Treasury vaults, and will make no change of the locks in use there. He will simply add one more lock to the four now in use on every money vault in the building.

THE ECONOMY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the saving to the Government which has resulted from the reduction of the force in that department alone, exclusive of those dismissed from the Printing Bureau, is $50,000 per month. The removals have not yet ceased. Several more are to be made upon the return of the Secretary to Washington. It is not believed that any matters of national importance will be considered at the Cabinet meeting on Friday next, beyond the routine work relating to the conduct of the different Executive Departments.

NAVY.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby, United States Navy, has been ordered to the *Cyane*. The orders of Lieutenant Commander A. H. Wright to the *Severn* are revoked, and he is ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

THE INDIANS.

Interview of Commissioners with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—Peace Speeches of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch has been received by GEORGE A. STUART, a member of the Indian Peace Commission of Philadelphia:

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Aug. 21.

We have to-day had a most important meeting with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A large number of Chiefs were present, and full two thousand men, women and children, on ponies, outside. "Medicine Arrow," for the Cheyennes, and "Little Room," for the Arapahoes, made excellent peace speeches. The council lasted two hours, and its results we consider most favorable for our object. It was a most imposing and interesting sight. We are now two thousand miles from home, living in tents. We start to-morrow for Medicine Bluff, Witchlaw Mountains. Some two hundred miles from there we turn east, passing through the entire Indian Reservation, and hope to reach home in thirty or forty days. The Indians killed seven hundred buffaloes the past week within ten miles of the place.

WM. E. DODGE.

Attack on an Arizona Mail Rider and Guard—The Mail Robbed of $18,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Post Office Department is in receipt of a letter from GEO. W. BARNARD, Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, who writes that the mail which left that place on July 17 was attacked by the Indians, and two soldiers of the guard were killed, the mail rider severely wounded, and the mail lost. The mail contained $18,000 in money and quite a number of registered letters. The Indians numbered between forty and fifty, with about thirty guns. Immediately on receipt of the news of the robbery Mr. BARNARD, with an escort of eight cavalrymen, furnished by General DEVINE, the commander at Fort Whipple, started out, but were unable to do anything. A portion of the money stolen was remittances from soldiers who had just been paid off. Mr. BARNARD says more troops are necessary, and that, owing to the condition of that section of the country, the mails afford almost the only means of transmitting money, and the people think it a gross neglect on the part of the Government to thus leave them without effective protection.

Suicide of a Newly-Married Couple in Indiana—A Horrible Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—A horrible and unaccountable double suicide occurred yesterday at Jeffersonville, Ind., the victims being a newly married couple. GEORGE BARNACLE, a German, after drinking whisky to excess with his wife, went out and procured a half gallon of beer, which he brought home. His wife drank some of this beer, and within ten minutes was a corpse. Before BARNACLE could be prevented he drank a large quantity of the same beer and died about noon, half an hour after his wife expired. Upon making an analysis of the beer, it was found to contain arsenic and morphine, and it is supposed BARNACLE put it in the beer, as he and his wife were heard to talk of poisoning each other during their orgies. BARNACLE had been in low spirits since his marriage, for reason of a false statement that his wife's former husband was still living.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—B. C. MAJOR, aged 34, committed suicide by taking morphine. The deceased was an apothecary in a drug store corner of Pratt and Paca streets. He leaves a wife and three children.

Arrest of New-York Shoplifters in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—A gang of New-York shoplifters made a raid on our merchants late this afternoon, succeeding in stealing goods to the amount of $1,000 and upward. Two of them escaped on the steamer *Thomas Cornell*, at 8 o'clock to-night. Three others, named WILLIAM ULERICH, SARAH ULERICH and JANE KELLEY, were arrested at the depot, and nearly $800 worth of goods found on them.

Sale of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—It transpired to-day that the Boston *Daily Advertiser* has been lately sold to a new company for something less than $250,000

Death of an Actor from Sunstroke.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—A German actor named SCHLISSINGER was fatally sunstruck here to-day.

Arrival of the Silesia.

The North German steamship *Silesia*, Captain TRAUTMAN, from Hamburg Aug. 11, and Havre 14th, with merchandise and passengers, reached this port late last evening.

THE CROPS IN JULY.

Reports Received at the Department of Agriculture for the Present Month.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

From the August reports on the growing crops, received at the Department of Agriculture, it appears that New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in the East; West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska, in the West, and Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Texas in the South, are the only States which claim an average or more, in condition, of the corn crop as compared with the same date last year, with a slightly increased acreage in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, six per cent. increase in Nebraska and West Virginia, thirty per cent. in Kansas, seven per cent. in Texas and ten per cent. in Florida, and a somewhat decreased acreage in Arkansas, Louisiana and Delaware. In the great corn-producing State of Illinois the average estimate of condition in about sixty counties falls fully thirty per cent. below last season at same date; Indiana, the second State in production, puts the figures nearly as low; Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota rate twenty to thirty per cent. below last year; Ohio twenty per cent. below; Iowa twenty per cent.; Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee ten per cent. The New-England States range from ten to fifteen per cent. below; New-York twenty to twenty-five per cent.; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee ten per cent.; and South Carolina thirty per cent. below. Texas promises twenty per cent. better yield than last year, with an increased acreage as noted; and Kansas and Arkansas ten per cent. better than last year. In few of the larger States will the increase of acreage make up for decrease in general condition, while in several of the largest corn-growing States the acreage has been reduced from last year owing to the very unfavorable Spring, hence it seems hardly possible that a crop equaling that of last year can now be made under the most favorable future, while the indications are that the yield of the season will fall considerably below that of 1868. Drought has done much damage in some sections, succeeding the excessive rains which had previously retarded the growth of the crop. Favorable weather henceforth, with late Fall, may do much for the general yield, but a short corn crop appears inevitable. Illinois and Indiana produced about one-fourth of the crop of the whole country last year, and now threaten to reduce their product twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, which raised one-third of the crop of 1868, promise a decreased yield of from ten to twenty per cent. The season which has been unpropitious for this great national crop has, however, proved favorable to most others, and though the corn be cut short, there must be abundance in the land.

INCREASED COTTON CROP.

While all the cotton States except Georgia and Florida reported the condition of the cotton crop in July as considerably below the average of the crop of 1868 at corresponding date, nearly all now report an improvement upon these estimates, and several of the more important cotton regions report the condition as better than in August of last year, the weather having been generally propitious, and the injury by the worm comparatively inconsiderable, though there is no lack of apprehension of damage from the latter. Mississippi, the largest producer of this staple, with an increase of ten per cent. in acreage, reports the condition fully up to that of last season at that date. Georgia, condition equal to last year, with fifteen per cent. increase in acreage; Louisiana, ten per cent. better in condition, and fifteen per cent. increase in acreage; Arkansas and Texas report condition above average, with twenty per cent. increase of acreage in the former, and thirty per cent. in the latter State; and Florida, condition above average, with twenty-five per cent. increase in acreage. On the other hand, North Carolina reports the condition five to ten per cent. below last year, though the increase of acreage, ten per cent., balances the loss; Tennessee alone reports decreased acreage, and also reports condition ten per cent. below last year; Alabama, with eight per cent. increase in acreage, places the condition of the crop ten per cent. below that of last year; South Carolina makes the worst showing, reporting the condition twenty-five per cent. below the crop of last year, but with an increase of seven to ten per cent. in acreage. In view of the uncertainties of weather and the danger of damage by insects to which the crop is subject, it is yet too early to estimate the production of the year with any degree of certainty; but it is reasonable to anticipate, with an average increase of acreage equal to fifteen per cent., a yield fully up to the figures of 1868, which reached 2,590,000 bales, and there is nothing in the present prospect to discourage the present expectation of a considerable increase, which can alone be prevented by some signal disaster from weather or destructive insects.

LARGE POTATO CROP.

With quite a large increase in the area planted in potatoes, this crop promises a largely increased yield over the product of last year. New-York and Pennsylvania, which produce nearly, if not quite, one-third of the entire crop of the country, report an increase of three to five per cent. in acreage, with an advance of ten to twelve per cent. in general condition and promise. Ohio reports six per cent. more acreage, and about fifteen per cent. better in condition; Illinois, ten per cent. better and ten per cent. more acreage; Indiana, a slight increase in acreage, but ten per cent. advance in condition; Iowa, ten to twelve per cent. increase in acreage and as much better in condition; New-Jersey, twelve per cent. larger acreage, and condition fifteen per cent. above last year; Maine, Vermont, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are the only States which report decreased acreage, and the crop, without unforeseen casualties, must be large.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco crop is not promising so great a yield as last year. Virginia, the largest producer, reports the condition as ten to twelve per cent. less promising than last year at the same date, with a decrease of seven to ten per cent. in acreage. North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky have put in an acreage six per cent. larger than in 1868, but report the condition as five to ten per cent. below last year. Maryland and Indiana report an average acreage and prospect. Illinois and Ohio five to ten per cent. decrease in acreage and about five per cent. decline in condition. Connecticut reports thirty per cent. increase in acreage, with average condition.

WHEAT.

The Spring sown wheat is generally yielding well, though in some sections it falls below an average. In Illinois the returns indicate a product thirty to forty per cent. below last year's crop. In the Northwest, however, the yield is reported much better, as also in the New-England States and in Northern New-York, where the Spring varieties are grown. The results of the wheat harvests, both Fall and Spring varieties, though not yet estimated, were approximated, and will, doubtless, be found to considerably exceed the yield of 1868. The Spring grain is not yet all garnered. Buckwheat appears promising everywhere, with about an average acreage.

NEW-JERSEY CROPS.

In New-Jersey, the Counties of Bergen and Somerset report corn twenty per cent. below the crop of last year in general condition at corresponding date. Salem reports it ten per cent., while Hudson, Essex, Burlington, Gloucester and Cumberland report it an average with last year; Warren and Passaic rate it ten per cent. better; Hunterdon and Morris twenty per cent. better; and Sussex, Ocean and Monmouth twenty-five per cent. better. Oats are reported as fully ten per cent. better than the crop of 1868, the yield being especially fine in Hunterdon, Warren, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Potatoes indicate a yield of fifteen per cent. better than last year, with nearly an equal increase in acreage. Hunterdon and Sussex represent the crop as very promising. Monmouth alone rates the prospect below that of last year at same date, twenty per cent. Sweet potatoes are reported as somewhat above an average. Buckwheat is reported at an average acreage and condition.

Should the drought now pervading many sections of the country long continue, the growing crops may fall considerably below present anticipations, but the probabilities favor a generous general harvest for the year 1869.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Cotton Crop—Serious Damage by Rust and Caterpillars—Corn—The State Fair—Politics—Personal Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869.

During the past few days I have visited several of the cotton growing counties in the northern and midland portions of the State, including Clarke, Oglethorpe, Greene, Warren, Hancock, Baldwin and Bibb Counties. I have seen numbers of cotton fields and examined their condition, and to the best of my judgment, formed by a comparison of them now, with their appearance at the same time last year, and even in 1867, the yield will hardly, if at all, exceed half a crop. Since I came here to this central point—one of the largest cotton marts in Georgia—I have seen and conversed with numerous planters in Southwestern and Southern Georgia, and have talked to some planters along the Chattahoochee River and the Alabama line, and I have heard the same story from all, that rust, the caterpillar, and in some instances excessive rains, and in others excessive drought, have cut off and destroyed one-half of one of the finest crop of cotton ever grown in the State.

A little more than a fortnight ago I passed through some of the counties which I have just revisited, and I saw some as fine and as promising cotton as I ever saw in my life. Had it been my own, I would not have given a dollar to insure myself a yield of a bale to the acre. It was healthy in color, vigorous in growth, and covered from top to bottom with clusters of bolls, forms and blooms. It was not tall, but it was short-jointed and covered with fruit. The planters were jubilant. They deemed themselves safe, or nearly so, and they looked forward with rational confidence to large returns for their labor and outlay. Since that time the rust and the caterpillar have invaded their treasure, and have corrupted it more effectually than the moth and the rust spoken of in the good book. It is really lamentable to witness. The plant looks wilted and yellow. Many of the bolls, most of the forms and large numbers of blooms have fallen off, and the caterpillar has commenced to devour what is left. The poor planter is learning by sad experince the mutability of human hopes; and instead of the smiling faces and jocund welcome which greeted me before, I meet nothing now but rueful countenances, and the sort of reception one meets from a family to whose house one goes to attend the funeral of one of its members. I did not think it possible that in so short a time so much damage could be done. I write, let it be remembered, of what I have seen, not of what I have heard or read; and if all other parts of the cotton-producing section of Georgia have been similarly afflicted to that I have visited, it is a sanguine estimate to count the crop of 1869 as half a crop.

I fear that such is, to a large extent, the case. Within the last forty-eight hours I have received letters from two extensive planters, one in Decatur County, not far from the borders of Florida, and the other, from the richest portion of the Chattahoochee cotton lands, south of Columbus. They are both gentlemen of intelligence and high standing, and wrote me in reply to letters asking for precise information as to the state of the crops in their neighborhood. Both represent the general prevalence of rust to an alarming extent; they do not seem to apprehend much damage from the caterpillar from present appearances; and the one estimates the damage at a half, and the other at a third of the crop. The newspaper correspondents tell the same story; the factors reëcho the doleful strain, and, making every allowance for involuntary and premeditated exaggeration, I do not hesitate to say that, taking the aggregate of the cotton yield of Georgia for this year, it will be fully one-third less than that of 1868.

In those places where the subsoil plow was diligently used to prepare the soil, and where the ammoniated phosphates were liberally applied, the damage has been much less than where the farmers "had not time to try the new-fangled notions of book farming." Where the soil was most deeply broke there the crop is best, and where the single Scooter plow, guided by an unwatched negro, scratched the surface *more antiquo*, there is the crop worst. It may be that it required a severe practical lesson like this to convince the masses that "the new-fangled notions" of deep plowing and artificial manures are the most reliable assurances of success.

The corn crop in Southern Georgia, and on bottom land all over the State, is already made, and will be abundant. Upland corn in Northern and Middle Georgia is an almost total failure. In some counties, where not one drop of rain has fallen since the 1st of June, hardly a bushel to the acre will be gathered; but in these counties a large crop of wheat was harvested, so that there will be no lack of bread. A prominent citizen from Gwinnett County called on me yesterday, and told me that in parts of his county not one ear of corn or one blade of fodder will be saved.

I write as an entirely disinterested observer, having no association with either the *bulls* or the *bears*. I have as good opportunities for observation and information as any one in the State. I travel a great deal, and if you will refer to my cotton reports to the TIMES for the past three years, you will find that the actual result of the crop in each year has almost exactly verified my approximate estimates.

Great preparations are being made by the managers of the State Agricultural Society for the fair which is to commence here on the 16th of November. Ample means have been subscribed by the Society and by the citizens. The premium list is comprehensive and liberal. The managers are men of intelligence, activity and skill. The buildings and grounds selected for the fair—the Confederate Laboratory—are admirably adapted for the purpose, both by their size, construction and situation. The steamship lines and railroads have been most liberal in their arrangements for the transportation of articles for exhibition and of visitors, and already the number of exhibitors who have bespoken space are sufficiently numerous to insure a most interesting display of the mechanical, industrial and agricultural resources of the country. Great crowds of visitors are expected from all parts of the Union. Numbers of public men of prominence have been invited. The editors of all the leading newspapers have been bidden to the show, and everybody in Georgia seems to have resolved to "go to the fair." The hotel keepers are actively engaged in enlarging their houses and multiplying the appliances of accommodation for man and beast. The boarding-house proprietors are calculating how many pallets they can spread on a given area of floor, and the owners of private residences are making up the list of the greatest number of guests they can stow away. There is every promise of a great show and of great results for the future welfare and development of Georgia.

Nobody talks politics nowadays. This is a great relief. Nobody thinks politics. Now and then, as yesterday, for instance, a rumor is circulated that Governor BULLOCK is going to convene the Legislature in extra session to consider the negro eligibility question, and then a few street-corner debaters and men of inelegant leisure discuss fitfully what the Legislature shall, will, may, can, should, would and ought to do. But if an outsider drops in and introduces the subject of the rust in cotton in Sumter, or the failure of the corn crop in Oglethorpe, with incidental remarks as to the probable difficulty of raising hogs during the Winter, the attention of the crowd is speedily diverted from BULLOCK'S projects, and the most argumentative expounder of the doctrine of *res adjudicata* as applied to legislative action on the qualifications of members is deserted to listen to the more homely and practical *improvisatore* on the culture of the "hog crop."

QUONDAM.

TENNESSEE.

Injustice Done to the Stokes Republicans by the Press of the North—Senter's Policy of Universal Suffrage a Mere Cunning Device to Secure his Election After he Saw he Could not be Elected by the Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

For the purpose of vindicating truth and removing very erroneous impressions which prevail in the North, and which lead to conclusions very unjust to the great mass of Republicans in Tennessee, I propose alluding for the last time to the causes and character of the rupture in the Republican Party in the canvass just ended. It is not often that the TIMES falls into such errors, but I most respectfully insist that in some of its editorials on Tennessee affairs it has based its conclusions on erroneous information, and has done the Stokes Republicans very great injustice.

In the first place, it is necessary to understand that the rupture between Senter and Stokes Republicans took place some weeks before any issue on universal suffrage was made. That rupture was brought about in the Convention of May 20, for reasons which I shall hereafter give, and had nothing whatever to do with the issues afterward made up before the people. The delegates in that Convention went there determined to rebuke and denounce the mal-administration and corruption of the preceding few years. So notorious and indisputable was that corruption, that it was not considered safe or politic to nominate any man who had been identified with it. Governor SENTER had been Speaker of the Senate, and since February Governor, and whether he had been actually identified with it or not, he had been an officer of the State while the people were plundered, and it was determined not to nominate him. It was not to stop there. No member of the old Legislature was to be returned. I may say right here that this has been strictly carried out. There is but one returned within my knowledge. With this determination prevailing everywhere, delegates were chosen, and some days before the Convention met it was evident that General STOKES would have two-thirds of the delegates in his favor. He had been in Washington for several years; had not been identified with the School fund or Railroad corruption, and was therefore a more available man than SENTER. But Governor SENTER was exceedingly anxious for a nomination by the Republican Party, and whether nominated or not he was determined to run. As soon as it became evident he could not be nominated his friends determined to break up the Convention, so as to deprive General STOKES of the prestige of a regular nomination, and then nominate SENTER and rely upon his control of the registration for an election. Now, I charge that the plan to break up the Convention was determined on in this city, by SENTER'S leading supporters, and I can fix the time and place if necessary. The disgraceful row which did occur in that Convention is familiar to all, and the principal actors were the men to whom I refer. I charge again that two-thirds of the delegates in that Convention were Stokes men, and that he would have been fairly nominated if the Convention had not been broken up as it was. The Convention was broken up, and on the evening of the 21st, SENTER and STOKES were both nominated—SENTER by his delegates and STOKES by his. It is true that neither was regularly nominated, but STOKES was the choice of the Convention, and, as the election returns show, the choice of four-fifths of the Republican Party. Up to this point STOKES certainly had the advantage. After the division was made, it then became necessary that an issue should be presented. STOKES, on the 5th of June, announced himself opposed to universal enfranchisement, save through a Convention as prescribed by law. On the same day SENTER announced himself in favor of universal suffrage. Whatever else may be said of STOKES' position, it was at least consistent with his past course and consistent with the views of a large majority of the delegates who nominated him. If this had been the issue fairly made and honestly presented, the division in the Republican Party would have been far different. Up to the 5th June SENTER'S supporters were from among the most illiberal and proscriptive Republicans—men, very many of whom were charged with the School fund and Railroad corruption. They were in a hopeless minority in the Republican Party, and unless they could spring some new issue they were certain of defeat. As I have said, SENTER'S friends were extreme proscriptionists, chief of whom was BROWNLOW. SENTER himself was an extreme man—had supported all of BROWNLOW'S extreme legislation, and was the last man who could consistently champion the cause of universal suffrage. But, notwithstanding the fact that at Knoxville, a few days before the Nashville Convention, he had declared that he could only favor rebel enfranchisement when dead Union soldiers were restored to life; notwithstanding the fact that on or about the 3d June he declared at Knoxville that he dared not come out for universal suffrage; notwithstanding his extreme record, he did, on 5th June, in a speech at Nashville, define his platform and announce himself in favor of universal suffrage. This, it must be remembered, was after his friends had broken up the Convention, after it was very certain he could not be elected as a Republican by the Republican Party, and after his faction advised him to favor universal suffrage, and throw open the registration without regard to law as the only way to secure his election. His speech defining his position took the mass of his friends by surprise. He declared to them here on the 3d that he dared not favor universal suffrage, and they were all astounded to hear of his Nashville speech forty-eight hours later. The *Whig*, of this city, whose editor, lately a minister of the Gospel, was chief among the disorganizers in the Convention, and which has claimed to be his special organ, knew nothing of his proposed plan and said nothing concerning it until the 8th. These things I recite to show that SENTER had no open, avowed policy, and that the rupture in the party was not from an issue on any principle, and that his policy of universal suffrage was not adopted after a consultation with the body of his supporters, but was the last resort of a desperate political trickster, adopted at the suggestion of a few for the sake of success, and to satisfy their lust for patronage. These are facts well understood here, and conclusions expressed alike by Democrats and Republicans. It is not a very flattering picture of Tennessee politics, but it is true and can be sustained by proof. Now who can blame honest Republicans for refusing to support a candidate for Governor who brought about his nomination and was forced upon his platform by the circumstances I have stated? Could any one believe he was acting in good faith or would give an honest and capable administration? Could Republicans be expected to break up their party and follow such a set of men simply because they had the cunning and policy to espouse a great principle for corrupt purposes? I do not wonder that the disfranchised were willing to use him and did use him; but it is well known they all admitted his treachery and sale. They have no reason, however, for blaming liberal Republicans for refusing to give countenance or aid to such demagogues. This is the reason why Republicans have refused to support him, and why they were found in this canvass battling in their own ranks, even though in so doing they might be charged with opposing reforms which liberal men all over the country were anxious to see effected. But this is not all. Governor SENTER, while canvassing East Tennessee, declared he would not disturb the registration, and through the Press promised that no one should be enfranchised unless he was entitled to a certificate under the law. But the moment he left East Tennessee he began removing Republican Registers and appointed such men in their places as would answer his purposes. These appointees, without any reference to the law, gave certificates right and left, and with the Governor's knowledge and encouragement openly annulled and violated a law of the State. Admitting the law was bad, was it right for the Governor to procure its violation to effect his own ends? Could Republicans be expected to support a man who had first procured a division of the party and then, to accomplish his ambitious purposes, openly violated the laws he was sworn to support? Universal amnesty and suffrage are very good principles upon which to conduct a campaign in the South, but Republicans in Tennessee did not propose to be led off on such issues by men who had sacrificed the interests of the party to gratify their own selfish ends. These are facts somewhat inside of the circle, but they were well understood all over the State, and may explain to fair-minded men North the situation of affairs here. I say they are true; and now with this information who can believe SENTER to be a true Republican and an honorable man.

But the Senter Republicans have succeeded very well in impressing the Press of the country with the fact that they constitute the Republican Party of Tennessee. The TIMES has even said that the majority of the Republican Party went with SENTER. This is a very grave error. I maintain that the election returns will show that STOKES polled four-fifths of the Republican vote. GRANT'S vote in Tennessee was some 56,000. Full returns are not yet in, but unless I am much mistaken, STOKES' vote will reach about 50,000. These figures show where the Republicans of this State stood. Because BROWNLOW went with SENTER it must not be inferred that the strength of the party went also. Mr. BROWNLOW could not today be elected Magistrate in any Republican district of this county. Colonel BROWNLOW, who ran for Representative, received about ninety votes, out of over 900 cast in the Republican county of Sevier. There is but one explanation for this; for, before this, Governor BROWNLOW or his son either could have been elected to any office within the gift of this people. The explanation is that they all feel that they have been betrayed, and they would not now support him for any office. I make these personal allusions to sustain my charges and for nothing else. I do not charge that no good Republicans supported SENTER, but that they were a very small fraction of the Republicans. This fact cannot be mistaken, and I hope your contemporary the *Tribune* will notice it, for I see it has said that over one-half of the Republicans supported SENTER. One other fact is worthy of notice. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate, 21 Democrats and 4 Conservative Republicans; House, about 60 Democrats, 11 Conservative Republicans and 14 Republicans. This may be a Republican triumph, but I think a few such in 1868 would have placed SEYMOUR in the White House instead of GRANT. One other fact is particularly worthy of attention, and that is that the men who supported STOKES are hereafter to be the Republican Party. They are the men to support GRANT'S Administration, and to reëlect him if he is to be reelected. It is nonsense to talk about the Senter Party, or the party that elected him as being hereafter the Republican Party. The 80 Democrats I have given as in the Legislature are men who voted for ETHERIDGE in 1867 and for SEYMOUR in 1868. They may now be good Republicans, but *they do not* claim to be. It remains for the *Tribune* to style them such and grow jubilant over their election as a Republican victory. All that Republicans in Tennessee ask is that they be left to determine from their knowledge of men and State affairs, who are Republicans and who are Democrats, and that the Press of the North be sure they are *advised as to the facts* before they make unjust and unkind attacks upon them. I think it will take but a few months to develop facts which will satisfy every doubting Thomas where the Republicans of Tennessee are to be found.

While I am thus particular to show that the recent election is not a Republican success, I am free to admit that the Stokes Republicans are far better satisfied with the result than if Senter Republicans had succeeded. We are well satisfied what were the aims and plans of the latter, but we have reason to believe the Democrats will give us an honest Administration. If they will investigate the corruptions of the last Administration thoroughly, we will wager that more will be traced to Senter Republicans than to the four times larger number of Stokes Republicans. That is more than Senter Republicans bargained for, but let them have the full benefit of their victory.

It is difficult in the compass of one letter to do this subject justice, but the controlling facts to be considered are:

First—SENTER was not considered an available candidate for Republicans, and was not the choice of the party. STOKES was the choice of two-thirds of the Convention.

Second—SENTER deliberately planned a rupture of the party, and broke up the Convention, to take from STOKES the prestige of a regular nomination.

Third—His policy of universal suffrage was determined on after the division of the party; was wholly inconsistent with his record, and was adopted as the only hope of success.

Fourth—STOKES received the vote of four-fifths of the Republicans, while SENTER was elected by Democratic votes.

OMEGA.

Tennessee Finances—The Question of Repudiation—Letter from Secretary Fletcher.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
NASHVILLE, Aug. 20, 1869.

W. and T. Harris, Dandridge, Tenn.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of the 15th, I will venture the opinion that no serious effort will be made by the next Legislature to repudiate any portion of the debt of this State.

It is true that some two or three members elect have expressed such a purpose, but they have evidently done so without deliberate investigation. The very nature of their proposition shows an absence of a knowledge of the facts in the case. They propose to repudiate all bonds issued since the war by what they are pleased to term an irresponsible State Government. This will include all our bonds that are termed new bonds by the stock boards and in the quotations.

The new issue amounts to $19,535,000, and is made up of the following items:

1. Bonds issued for the interest and debt matured during the late war	$4,912,000
2. Bonds issued in funding old debt matured since the war	1,000,000
3. Bonds issued in exchange for registered and defaced bonds	378,000
4. Bonds issued since the war to paying railroad companies, who do not ask to be relieved of the debt	4,470,000
5. Bonds issued to non-paying railroads	8,795,000
Total	$19,535,000

Of the three first items, amounting to $6,270,000, it may be said, too, that they stand in law, equity and honor on precisely the same footing as the old debt, the old debt to that amount having been retired, and the overdue bonds and coupons canceled and filed in the office of the Comptroller. There is just as little ground for objection to the fourth item of $4,470,000, being bonds issued in aid of solvent and responsible railroad companies who pay their interest without difficulty.

The remaining $8,795,000 was issued to railroad companies who fail to pay interest, and most of them are now in the hands of receivers. The State has its lien on these roads, and some of them are worth more than they owe the State; others are worth the greater portion of their indebtedness and some will fall far short if forced to sale in their unfinished condition. It is difficult to see how the State can ultimately lose on these non-paying roads more than three millions, provided reasonable diligence is used by the Legislature and its agents. The State of Tennessee connot afford to repudiate three millions of dollars.

It may have been, and no doubt was, extravagant or improvident legislation to issue these bonds for sale when they were worth but from sixty to seventy cents on the dollar. But this was not the fault of the bondholder or buyer. By the issuance of our bonds we stimulated our corporations to embark in these railroad enterprises. This may have been folly, but if we refuse to pay the citizen or stranger who furnished the means it will be criminal.

Much has been said about the sale of our bonds at low figures. We chose to issue six per cent. bonds when the Federal Government was issuing five-twenties bearing an interest equal to about eight and a half per cent. But this does not involve the question of repudiation. The bondholder is blameless. He had a perfect right to buy our bonds on the market at whatever he could get them.

It has also been said that the law required our bonds to be sold at par, and made it a felony to sell them at less. This is a mistake. No such provision appears in any of the appropriation bills passed since the war.

Nor can we point to history and claim a release from our debt on the ground that it is a war debt. Our new bonds were not issued to raise funds either to overthrow or to sustain any Government. They were issued in aid of peace and commerce, and to build up and enrich our State.

Indeed, there is not a single reason why these new bonds are not as just and valid, both in law and equity, as our old bonds, or as any other bonds of any other State; and it is painful to have to come to the conclusion that this movement (if such it can be called) is but the out-cropping of that seditious sentiment which looks upon the present State Government as a void and illegal affair, foisted upon the people by that very wicked concern at Washington called the Federal Government. But that is no open question. The Federal power set up this State Government and will maintain it. Besides, it is the very same State Government which issued the bonds it is proposed to repudiate. A change in the politics of the officers does not make a new Government. The members and officers are elected under the same Constitution and laws, and hold their offices under the same State Government which issued the bonds it is proposed to dishonor, and are all estopped from denying its validity. The State officer who denies the validity of this State Government denies his own right to the office he fills.

I may add that it is the opinion of our best lawyers that our bonds cannot be repudiated, because they are collectable by law in the Federal Courts, either by direct suit against the State, or by bill in equity to enforce the State's lien against the railroad for the benefit of the bondholder.

So, my dear Sirs, I take the responsibility of advising you to hold on to your new bonds. Repudiation is impossible for many reasons. First, and above all, because the people of Tennessee are too proud and too honest; because there is not the shadow of justification for it, and because our bonds are collectable in the Courts. It is impossible in the face of the condemnation of the world. No Legislature can or dare adopt a measure which would brand every Tennesseean with disgrace wherever he may go on the face of the earth, and which would make our children's children blush to own their nativity.

Most respectfully, A. J. FLETCHER.

MURDER IN MINNESOTA.

A Young Man Killed while Going to the Assistance of His Brother—An Unprovoked and Dastardly Crime by Philadelphia Ruffians.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Aug. 20.

Last evening S. G. SNIDER, Deputy Sheriff of St. Louis County, arrived in this city with five prisoners in irons, charged with the murder at Duluth, last Monday, of GEORGE NORTHUP, younger son of ANSON NORTHUP, a well-known resident of Minneapolis. The names of the prisoners are as follows: E. J. PAULING, EDWARD MCGOVERN, THOMAS KENNEY, THOMAS STOKELY and B. F. VOSSACHAR. The particulars of the assassination, as we learn from Mr. SNIDER, are as follows:

Last Monday the Republican County Convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention was held, and the town was pretty fully of whisky. A gang of the Philadelphia roughs, as the Eastern laborers are called, were standing at the corner of Superior-street and Second-avenue. CHARLES NORTHUP, an elder brother of the deceased, was walking along the sidewalk, and the deceased was coming along some distance behind, driving a team with a load of rock. As CHARLES NORTHUP was passing the saloon an altercation had arisen between the roughs and the saloon keeper. As one of them raised his arm to strike him, CHARLES NORTHUP seized the arm and prevented the blow from falling. The party then turned on NORTHUP, who ran down the street, pursued by the roughs, who exclaimed, "Kill him," &c., until he took refuge in a butcher's shop, the keeper of which closed the door. The roughs had knifes and revolvers, and they threatened to shoot the butcher if he did not open the door. NORTHUP escaped at the back door, and started across the lots for home. As he came into a street leading to his home, the roughs espied him, and again ran after him, shouting as before, "Here he is," "There he goes," "Kill him, kill him." At this time GEORGE NORTHUP came along with the team past the corner where the original outbreak commenced. He asked the saloon keeper what was the cause of the excitement, who replied, "The roughs are trying to kill CHARLEY."

GEORGE NORTHUP then started to run to his brother's assistance. By this time people were running toward the scene from all parts of the town; GEORGE saw his brother running toward home, and took the nearest direct way through the crowd to reach him. As it happened he ran directly into the midst of the gang of the roughs, who immediately assailed him, and one whose name is STOKELY, as appears by his confession, fatally stabbed him in the left side with a knife. NORTHUP immediately fell, and the citizens and peace officers arriving, the disturbance ceased.

NORTHUP'S wound was a very ugly one. It was on the left side, under the short rib; one and three-quarter inches long, and penetrated the intestines. The assault occurred about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The wounded man lingered until 10:30, when he expired.

Nine men were arrested charged with the assault and murder. The five whose names are given above were identified as having taken part in the chase and assault, and they were bound over for trial, on their examination before Justices FOSTER and WYNKOOP. The other four were ordered to leave the place.

ANSON NORTHUP, the father of the murdered man, is an old and well-known citizen of the State, having resided many years in Minneapolis. His eldest son, ANSON NORTHUP, Jr., was a scout in the Union army, and rendered efficient service. CHARLES was also a scout of some celebrity in the Indian war. GEORGE, the murdered man, was the youngest son, and was aged 26 years. Mr. NORTHUP had a sub-contract on the Superior Railroad, under Mr. WM. BRANCH. He and his two sons were hard at work endeavoring to complete it by the specified time. They were sober, hard-working, intelligent men, as highly respected wherever known as any men of their rank in life. The death of the younger son, under these tragic circumstances, is a most serious affliction.

This gang of Philadelphia roughs reached Duluth July 10. They were recruited in Philadelphia for labor on the railroad. On their way through the City of Erie they committed a series of desperate outrages, and they have been guilty of all sorts of riots and violence at Duluth, culminating in this murder. Many had left Duluth previous to this affair, as few or none of them went to work on the railroad. They gave as an excuse for not going to work that they were mechanics, and were employed by the agents of the railroad contractor as such, and that it was a great disappointment and breach of faith for the contractor to place them at work on laborers' wages, which they refused, and have since passed their time in idleness and rowdyism. After this murder those of them who remained in Duluth were notified to leave, and have departed in various directions.

It is creditable to the citizens of Duluth that they preserved the peace, and did not turn out and lynch the murderers. The prisoners expressed themselves as glad to get to St. Paul, saying that they expected to be lynched either at Duluth or on the road.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

His Reception in San Francisco—A Serenade and Speech.

From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 14.

Vice-President SCHUYLER COLFAX and party arrived in this city by the steamer *Yosemite*, from Sacramento, last evening. On reaching the Cosmopolitan Hotel, the military company was drawn up in front of the building, and an immense crowd of citizens filled the street. After the lapse of a few minutes, Vice-President COLFAX appeared upon the balcony. General MILLER introduced him to the audience.

Mr. COLFAX said he had repeatedly avowed his determination to avoid political speaking and all other public speaking, so far as practical, during this visit to the Pacific coast, but his heart would be cold indeed if he failed to respond to this spontaneous greeting and welcome. Without the intervention of committees, without any suggestion or instruction from municipal authority, they had come themselves to give him a hearty welcome at this late hour, nearly midnight. He accepted it as a token of regard the more invaluable on account of the time and circumstances under which it was given. He had striven to be true to the interests of California in his official capacity at Washington. This magnificent welcome would serve to make him still more watchful in the future. Four years ago he paid a friendly visit. Then they were but friends, now he might claim them as his constituents, as by their act and the act of the country he had been elevated to the second official position in the Government. At that time in the interval between the sessions of Congress, he had thought of visiting the Old World, for from his youth it had been the desire of his heart to travel among the vine-clad hills of France, and to visit Italy, the Nile and the Holy Land. But then he thought of his own country, the great heritage which God had given us, and how little he knew of this vast domain. When he thought of his public duty, of the great necessity of legislators understanding the country and the people for whom and which they legislated, he felt convinced that it was better and wiser to seek information at home than to go abroad in pursuit of joy and pleasure. Previously he had aided the delegations from the Pacific States in all just demands upon the Government. When he came he was rejoiced to find a hospitality as large as our mountains, as boundless as our ocean. His views and appreciation of this great country, doubling in wealth every ten years, became extended and widened by his visit to its western boundary. He then learned why it was that here, 2,000 miles from the Eastern States, our thoughts and sympathies were of our Eastern homes, for we always spoke to him of "home," in referring to the East. It was that recollection of home which enabled us to crush out the spirit of rebellion which once ruled the State. It was this remembrance of home which impelled us to sustain our gallant President, aided by such men as General MILLER, and the rank and file, in crushing out rebellion in the South; and the thought of home that supplied the gold which saved the Government from destruction, by enabling it to succor and protect the defenders of the country. There were a million chords which bound our hearts and impelled us to rejoice when victory was achieved. Four years ago the speaker told us, that when he retured East he should do his best to further the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the work on which had scarcely been begun. He then promised that when this road was finished, in five or ten years, he would again visit the people who had so kindly treated him, and rejoice with them in the success and completion of the road. He was not prodigal of promises. When going over the Sierras he noticed the herculean efforts which were being made to cross the mountains. He saw that the people were determined that this barrier should be overcome, although no such barrier had ever been surmounted in any other portion of the world. He went back to the East with the determination that if the work was not pressed forward there the franchise should be given into other hands so far as his influence could accomplish that object. But the energy of this State had been observed and imitated, and the road had been rapidly built from both extremes. He and his friends had just crossed those vast plains in a car which afforded all the luxury of a parlor and all the comforts of a bedroom. He and his friends had stopped in the State of Nevada to enjoy its scenery and explore its mines. They had visited those grand lakes—Tahoe and Donner—which set like gems in the imperial Sierras. He rejoiced with his hearers that through the construction of this road they were now as near to New-York as Buffalo was in the days of his youth. But it was not for this cause nor for commercial reasons alone that we should rejoice at the completion of the railroad. Political necessity required its construction, even though the Government were compelled to pay every dollar of its cost. At any previous period, if the nation had been called on to avenge some insult on the part of any other nation, there would have been great danger that we would be overpowered here before sufficient aid could be extended by the Government. California was the Achilles' heel of the Republic. Now, ten thousand men could be transported to our State in a single day, and the nation was ten times stronger than ever before. Our Government was the only one on the Pacific Coast possessing civilization and maritime power sufficient to control the commerce of the ocean. The opportunity to do this should not be lost. Far better bury all local differences, all conflicting issues of internal strife, and merchants, shippers, bankers, mechanics and citizens unite as one, more to secure this commerce for the benefit of the entire country, and prevent it from being directed to other channels by which our country will not be benefited. The speaker rejoiced that so many public men had been invited to visit our shores and had accepted the invitation. It was fortunate for California. There were but five Representatives from this coast in the House of Representatives. That body legislated for 40,000,000 of people. It was composed of two hundred members. They were familiar with the necessities of New-England and the South, but they could not realize or understand the needs and wants of the Pacific coast. He had seen our five Congressmen often strive in vain for such legislation as they claimed, but certain members could not understand their demands. They had not then seen this city of twenty years growth, and looked upon such buildings as this hotel, which had taken the place of the sand hills. They only thought of California as a land of gold. Now, after their visits here, they would clearly comprehend what was needed, and favorable legislation would be much more easily attained. Mr. AXTELL and Mr. HIGBY, gentlemen of opposite politics, would attest that the speaker had done what he could to assist them. Now, these visitors, after seeing our country and our people, would act in harmony with our own Representatives, and the combination would constitute a tower of strength in matters of legislation. The speaker said he had now spoken until his voice was broken. He again thanked them for their spontaneous welcome. Coming as it did direct from the people, it was a hundred times more grateful to him than if it had been the mere formal result of municipal authority. He then bade them good night.

Mr. COLFAX was cheered repeatedly and vociferously during his speech.

Governor BROSS being loudly called for, appeared and made a few remarks, witty and pointed, thanking the audience for the reception given the party, and expressing his pleasure at being among Californians for the third time.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

The Anticipated Cotton Crop—Increased Value of Lands.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 21.

The South has a more brilliant prospect before her than any other section of these United States, and the fact is now beginning to be seen and acknowledged. The prosperity of a country, as a rule, may be measured by the proportion of its products to its population, and it may therefore be unhesitatingly asserted that during 1869 the twelve cotton States of this country will show more true prosperity than any other section of the world!

We have every reason to anticipate a crop of about 3,000,000 bales cotton, which, valued at $108 per bale, (say 455 pounds at 25 cents,) will give $324,000,000; also a corn crop of 285,000,000 bushels, valued at $230,000,000; and the sugar, wheat, tobacco, and other crops, will yield $150,000,000 more, giving in all a product of not less than $704,000,000, which, with a population of not over 11,000,000, will show an average of $64 per head, which largely exceeds that of the Northern and Western States. This State of South Carolina, although under debasing negro rule, and having her life blood sucked by taxation, will this year yield products worth $50,000,000 which, with her population of not over 670,000, will show an average of $74 62 per head. This average, as before said, is the correct gauge by which to ascertain a country's prosperity. The value of real estate is no true test of a nation's prosperity, as it may be influenced by a variety of causes unconnected with solid progress. An inflated currency will give real estate a high but a fictitious market value; and this, instead of being an evidence of national prosperity, is an evidence of national weakness, as was shown at the North about the close of the late war.

The lands of the South offer as fine inducements for investment as those of the West, and they will most assuredly soon increase greatly in value. In any portion of the South fine lands under cultivation can be bought at from $5 to $9 per acre, which in a few years will be worth five times the purchase money. Labor will soon become plentiful, and ere another year elapses Chinese will be at work in every cotton State, superseding the Africans. The climate is exceedingly salubrious, and offers no hindrance what ever to the manual labor of the white man, as is proved by the fact that there are now no less than 200,000 whites cultivating cotton with their own hands.

IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

How a Hasty Marriage which Canceled a Mortgage Resulted—An Old Man's Wanderings for Fifteen Years.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 18.

The following singular story was related to us last evening by an old man, whom we accidentally met at the depot. We did not learn his name. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, however, and at least sixty years of age, tall and erect; his hair, which was slightly tinged with gray, was long and straight. His eyes were dark and piercing. His general demeanor betokened a man of wealth and refinement. He accosted us in a gentlemanly manner, and after making numerous inquiries in regard to the dead man, who was found on the island in our river, the other day, proceeded to explain his reason for asking the questions. We give the story for what it is worth. It certainly reads like romance.

He said: I resided in New-Orleans about twenty-five years ago. I married the daughter of a Southern planter. She had been educated in the North. After her education had been completed she returned to her father's plantation. I held a mortgage on his property, and was at that time attempting to negotiate a settlement, but I found that he had become so deeply involved in debt that in order to collect the amount due me on the mortgage I should be compelled to sell the entire property, and thus leave her father a beggar. I had decided that such a course would be the only alternative, when, one afternoon as I was engaged in taking an inventory of the furniture, a servant presented me with a message from the young lady, who requested an interview in the parlor. I repaired immediately to the presence of the young lady, whom I found seated behind the curtains in a bay window. She opened the conversation immediately, by stating that she had sent for me for the purpose of effecting some kind of a settlement by which her father's property might be saved. My countenance perhaps betrayed the surprise that I experienced in being addressed in such a business-like manner by such a mere girl, for she hastened to add that although it might seem strange to me she had thought of a plan by which a satisfactory settlement might be effected. I seated myself and asked her to explain. She looked me full in the face and asked if I thought she was beautiful. I answered very truthfully when I told her that I thought she was the handsomest woman that I had ever met. "Very good," said she, "How would you like to have me for a wife?" The singularity of the question and the suddenness with which it was put made me start as though I had been shot. She noticed my tremor, and requested me to retain my composure, adding that we were "talking business," and such a display of nervousness might answer very well in a woman, but it was decidedly unbecoming in a man. Yankee-like, in order to evade answering her, I asked what such a question had to do with a settlement of her father's debts. She said that it had everything to do with it, and begged me to give her an immediate answer. I do not know what influenced me to answer her as I did. Perhaps it was my innate gallantry. I told her that I should consider myself blessed beyond all earthly bliss. "That settles the question," said she. We will be married this afternoon. She rang the bell and instructed the servant to ride over to the minister's and request him to call at 2 o'clock. "Do not disappoint me," she said to me, as she left the room. "We will be married as soon as the minister arrives." I thought that I must be dreaming, but no, it was all too real. What was I to do. I was at that time about forty years of age. I never had been married and never had thought seriously of such a thing. I tried to reason with myself in regard to the matter. The more I thought upon the subject the further I was from arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. I finally concluded to let the matter take its own course, and "God knows it has been a bitter course to me," said the old man, and we saw a tear trickling down his wrinkled cheek. "At 2 o'clock," resumed the old man, "the minister called and we were married. She made the response in a cool and collected manner, but immediately after the ceremony she fainted. She soon recovered, however, and almost the first words she uttered were, 'release the mortgage on my father's property.' Her eyes flashed like a crazy woman's. They seemed to magnetize me. I obeyed her almost mechanically.

About ten days after our marriage we left for Boston, where we resided but a few months, and went thence to New-York, from which place we took the steamer for Paris. We traveled all over Europe, spending five years in visiting the country. She was never at rest, but would start up suddenly after we had become comfortably settled in some pleasant place, and say, 'Take me away from here.' I obeyed her as a child would. We wandered thus from place to place. She was never happy. The many wonders of the Old World excited in her not the slightest interest. She was pale and listless, and seemed to be waiting with nervous impatience for the end. I brought her back to America. We visited nearly every city in the United States. Ten years ago we started to visit Galena. We came up from St. Louis on one of your river boats. During the passage I discovered a man in the state-room engaged in rifling my trunk. I beckoned to the Captain, who seized the only weapon at hand, a carving-knife, and bade me guard the inside door. We captured the man. My wife took an unaccountable interest in him. She said that he must be liberated. I remonstrated with her. She did not deign to make any reply, but flashed back at me a look that I shall never forget. It was the last look she ever gave me. That night my wife and the man whom I had discovered rifling my trunk disappeared. I have spent the last ten years in searching for her. A few months since I learned that a man answering the description of the one whom I had discovered in my state-room (making allowances for the changes which time would have wrought), had been captured while engaged in committing some depredations on board a steamboat near the mouth of this river. He was severely beaten and thrown overboard. My informant thought that the man must have been drowned. I caused diligent search to be made for the body, thinking that perhaps some clue might be found upon his person which would lead to the discovery of my wife. The body, however, was not found. Yesterday, while passing through Dubuque, I accidentally learned that the body of an unknown man had been found on an island near the mouth of the river. I took the evening train for this place, but since my arrival here, I have become satisfied that the man found yesterday is not the one I am in search of."

A Perilous Ride and a Dangerous Fall.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald*, who dates his letter at Rouseville, Penn., Aug. 19, tells the following:

Everybody in the oil regions is familiar with torpedoes and the manner of exploding them; nevertheless, many will be better satisfied if I particularize a little in narrating this incident. A torpedo "exploder" of the nitro-glycerine class is an arrangement something like a double cylinder, a small one inside the exploder proper, of a much larger one. We will suppose the larger will hold twelve pounds of this explosive, of the weight of tallow—the inner cylinder of the tube a few ounces. The latter is filled with an extremely sensitive and powerful explosive. In this instance our friend RALPH BAKER, of Pioneer, was riding on horseback, on the east side of the Allegheny, a mile below Venango City, with an exploder strapped over his back. the outer cylinder not yet filled with glycerine, twelve pounds of which he was carrying in a tin can in his hand to be poured into the cylinder around the exploder when required. The exploder was capped, (they are not usually capped when being carried about.) In shifting this exploder from one shoulder to the other the percussion got a jar and the exploder went off, throwing the tube downward, cutting quite a hole in the horse's flank, frightening the animal, which immediately became unmanagable. Certain of being thrown, with only one hand that could be used and the twelve pounds of nitro-glycerine in the other! Imagine it and his feelings if you can! Should I throw it? must have been one of his thoughts, tempting, but certain death; not being near the water, it must strike the hard earth or stone and annihilate every living thing within a hundred feet or more. In another instant RALPH was in the air; he fell with all his nerve, will, strength and brain centered upon that can; he struck heavily on his left side, letting the can come lightly to the ground with his own weight thrown upon it cornerwise, breaking one rib and severely bruising him otherwise, but not exploding the can. The awful fright he must have had with the actual hurts, for a time caused his mind to wander, but he is now all right, and has exhibited a presence of mind in thus saving himself that few, perhaps, are possessed of.

A Man Fearfully Mangled on the New-Haven Railroad.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 23.

On Saturday afternoon, as the 4:30 o'clock express train from this city to New-York was passing Milford Junction, it ran against a man crossing the track, instantly killing him. The way train was in waiting at the depot at the junction., on the middle track, and as the express came down on the inside track the man attempted to cross ahead of it to get aboard the way train. He was struck by the engine and carried about 200 rods, and his body was crushed and mutilated almost beyond recognition. The name of the man we could not ascertain. He appeared to be a middle-aged person.

Within a week, including Saturday, seven persons were killed on the New-York road, and apparently through their own carelessness. Five of the persons were killed walking upon or crossing the track.

THE KINSMAN WILL CASE.

A Decision Adverse to the Contestant After a Year's Litigation.

The Kinsman will case, which has been pending before Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER for more than a year, has been decided adversely to the contestant. The deceased Mr. KINSMAN, who, as a carpenter and builder, had accumulated a fortune, died leaving a will by which his property was divided into eight parts, and given to the relatives of his deceased wife. The will, after a contest of several months, was admitted to probate by the Surrogate in January, 1869. Colonel J. BURNHAM KINSMAN, a nephew of the testator, filed allegations seeking to overthrow the will, partly on the ground that the devisees had exerted an undue influence on the mind of the uncle.

The contestant was represented by Mr. DEVELIN, late Corporation Counsel. Mr. AMOS G. HULL represented the executor and the legatees under the will. After the formal proof was in (to the sufficiency of which there were no exceptions), Mr. DEVELIN showed by Dr. NEIL that the testator, at the time of making his last will, was afflicted with a valvular difficulty of the heart, some congestion of the lungs and dropsy of the lower extremities. He sought to show by this that the testator was weak in body, and that his mind was therefore necessarily weak and could easily be influenced by others.

Dr. NEIL testified that he had known the testator for years, and had been his family physician, and that he was a man of sound judgment, and had a firm, strong will, and that notwithstanding his heart disease and other troubles, his mind seemed to be unimpaired, his judgment sound, and his will as strong as ever.

Mr. DEVELIN asked the following question:

Q.—Give us an instance where you understand that Mr. KINSMAN was strong willed? A.—I can give you a very good illustration of a matter already in point as to when he was strong in purpose with reference to this present will to which I am a subscribing witness.

Q.—Let us have it? A.—Subsequent to the execution of the will I had several conversations with him. On one of these occasions I said to him: "Mr. KINSMAN, you have made your will, to which I was a subscribing witness. Although I did not read that will, neither was it read in my presence, but I am informed that you have made a will which leaves nothing to your own blood relatives." "Well," he says, "I am well aware of that." I said, "Is that right; should you not have left something to your relations?" "I have heard you speak about Dr. KINSMAN, I have heard you speak about Colonel KINSMAN. I am to be a witness. I will probably be taken down to Court, in consequence of being a subscribing witness, and probably be subject to the most rigid and searching cross examination, and, as a conscientious and intelligent man, I want to be able to stand that and come out unscathed. It is not too late to alter that will if you desire. I am informed that you left nothing to the KINSMAN family?" He replied, "They have done nothing for me." "Have they not visited you?" "Yes, they have visited me. Colonel KINSMAN," says he, "visited me, and had a great deal to tell me about the war; about being with General BUTLER; about being down South; a great deal about fighting. He is a fierce-looking fellow. I guess he did not lose anything going to the war, and I think that his object in visiting me was not one of love, but to see how long, probably, I was for this world, so that he would be ready for his share." I said, "How is it about Dr. KINSMAN? Doctors are frequently poor." "Dr. KINSMAN," said he, "the last time he called to see me, told me that he had several hundred barrels of flour for sale." He said, "Any man who has hundreds of barrels of flour to sell is not an object of charity. I don't believe either of them care much about me, only to know how soon I will be dead."

There were two medical witnesses called on behalf of Colonel KINSMAN, the contestant, neither of whom had ever seen the testator, one of whom seemed to be inclined to the opinion that the disease of the heart and the dropsy as described would affect the mind of the testator to such an extent as to destroy the soundness of his testamentary capacity.

A large number of witnesses, who were well acquainted with the testator, testified that he appeared to be of sound mind and memory up to the time of his decease.

The Surrogate dismissed the allegations with costs, and sustained the will.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Grand Parade of the Shoemakers of New-York—Picnic at Union Park.

The shoemakers of New-York, belonging to the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin, held their annual procession and picnic yesterday. In the morning they assembled at Military Hall, formed in line, marched to City Hall-square, thence through Murray, Greenwich, Canal and Broadway to Fourteenth-street, where they broke ranks. In the afternoon they reassembled at Funks' Union Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third-street, and spent the rest of the day in social festivities and enjoyment. The parade was headed by Grand Marshal PATRICK GALLAGHER, followed by the Reception Committee, Grafulla's Band, five coaches with Grand Lodge officers, and the Lodges of New-York, Nos. 69, 105, 119, 138, 142, 147; No. 130 and the officers of No. 183 of Williamsburg; Nos. 185 and 200 of Newark, and No. 215 of Brooklyn, the latter of which had been invited over by the Manhattan Lodges. Among the invited guests were WILLIAM J. MCLAUGHLIN, of Milford, Mass., International Grand Sir Knight; J. B. UPHAM, of Elmira, N. Y., First Grand Knight of International Lodge, and Hon. NEWTON MORSE of Natick, Mass., Second Grand Knight. The entire procession numbered about 3,000 men, and appeared finely on the march.

The picnic was thoroughly jovial and hearty. Fully 10,000 people, men, women and children, were on the grounds, and for five hours amused themselves with dancing, singing and every variety of games. Nothing marred the occasion, for no one seemed disposed to interrupt the general good feeling. This demonstration of the shoemakers was one of the largest ever held. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN remains in the City a few days to visit the various lodges.

Strike of Newark Shoemakers.

Yesterday morning the shoemakers belonging to the Society of Knights of St. Crispin struck for an advance of wages. A meeting was held at Singer's Hall, at which the strike was decided, and all members of the craft were required to quit work. About four hundred complied, but others are still at work. It is stated that the men who led the strike are now receiving $20 and $24 per week. The terms demanded by the strikers do not appear to be clearly defined. The cutters demand such an increase of rates as will advance their pay $2 per week. The "makers" resist a threatened reduction of four cents per pair for "buffing" and four cents for trimming.

BASE BALL.

St. James vs. Merchants' Exchange.

The above Clubs played a friendly game on the Peconic Grounds Saturday, which was won by the latter. The rain prevented more than six innings being played. The St. James is a new Club just organized, composed principally of English and Canadian young gentlemen, and this is their first game. The fielding and superior running of WHEELER, who played centre field, was much admired by all present, he being an old Lacrosse player, and one of the Montreal Club champion twelve of 1868. The Club has some excellent material, which, with a little practice, will make no mean antagonists. The Merchants' Exchange Club have played and won a number of games this season, and the fact that some of the St. James never handled the willow before, does not show a discreditable defeat.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
St. James	0	1	0	6	13	0—20	
Mer. Exchange	2	5	5	1	8	7—28	

The Quarrel Over a Corpse.

The disgraceful contest of the undertakers KENNEDY and REED for possession of the body of ANN SUTTON, No. 135 Cannon-street, to which reference has been made, was yesterday brought to a close by the interference of Deputy Coroner SHINE, who had the body sent to the Morgue. Subsequently KENNEDY obtained a permit from the office of the Board of Health, and the corpse that had so signally illustrated human greed was at last borne in peace to its last resting place.

NO SAFETY IN BANK LOCKS

Machinists Opening the Best Combination Locks with Ease—How it is Done—Excitement among Bank Officers and Lock Makers.

At the time of the Ocean Bank robbery the TIMES announced that Mr. WILLIAM F. ENSIGN, an expert of this City, had picked the combination lock on the safe of that institution, in presence of the officers of the bank, and the statement was by some declared to be erroneous. Subsequent investigation proved, however, that not only did he pick the lock in question, but that he did it with facility, and after the combinations had been made by the bank officers themselves, and were entirely unknown to him. A Washington dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES announces that Mr. JAMES SARGENT has been operating on the patent combination locks on the Treasury Department safes in that city, which he succeeded in opening, first in an hour and twelve minutes, and afterward in twelve minutes' time. The frequency with which burglars manage to open locks of the most improved character, and the fact that Mr. ENSIGN, in this City, and Mr. SARGENT, in Washington, have proved conclusively that they can be opened, raise the question whether any of them are beyond the skill of expert burglars, and this suggestion created considerable agitation among bank officers in this City yesterday.

Mr. ENSIGN's mode of operating is a very simple one. He places underneath the key-plate a small circular, smooth-faced dial, having on it duplicates of the principal numbers that are on the original lock, which numbers are graduated equi-distantly from each other. When the person who locks the safe turns the key, this dial receives an impression, or scratch upon its surface, conformable to the exact position of the numbers on the lock itself, the possibility of any other scratch being obviated by a spring which depresses the receiving plate, whenever the key, after placing one number of the combination, is turned backward to place the other, and lets it up again when the reverse turn is made for the second, third, or fourth point in the combination, as the case may be. This dial having been impressed by the key, when removed shows exactly at what points on the original number plate are the numbers which make up the combination used; and it is then a matter of simple calculation, from one extreme point to the other, what these particular numbers are. This being once ascertained, the working of the lock becomes easy, and puts the contents of the safe at the disposal of the operator. The intricacies of the operation are somewhat varied, according to the peculiar character of the lock to be worked; but the general principle of all the patent combination arrangements is the same. Mr. ENSIGN, three years ago, picked the lock of the safe of the National Exchange Bank of Lansingburg, set upon the combination 50-50-50-50, also that of the State Bank of Michigan, and several others, from the officers of which banking institutions he holds certificates; and he can pick other locks of the same character if he be allowed a burglar's time and opportunities. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that Mr. SARGENT, another expert, is able to do the same thing in Washington with the locks on the Treasury safes. In fact, judging from what has been done in the past, it seems to be no exaggeration to say that, given the opportunities desired, either ENSIGN or SARGENT can pick the best lock in the strongest safe in the biggest bank in New-York.

Large Prices for Short-Horned Cattle.

Last week A. W. GRISWOLD, Esq., sold from his Malvern Farms herd at Morrisville, Vt., his bull, Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, to GEO. M. BEDFORD, Esq., of Paris, Ky., for the sum of $6,000—a price which is undoubtedly the highest yet attained for a short-horned bull in America, and only once equaled in Great Britain.

Some forty years ago, at the sale of CHARLES CALLING, England, a company of four farmers, impressed with the value of short-horns, bought the bull Comet (155) at 1,000 guineas. It was supposed this price would never again be reached; twelve years since Mr. THORNE, of Thorndale, N. Y., paid the same sum for Grand Duke, and two years later again he paid 1,000 guineas for Second Grand Duke. About this time Colonel TOWNLEY, of England, sold his famous Royal Butterfly bull to Australia at 1,200 guineas; and at the sale of the Northern Kentucky Importing Company, the bull Diamond was sold at auction and bought in by members of the Company, (bidding on their own money,) at $6,001. This, however, would scarcely be considered a fair sale, considering the circumstances. Last June, JAMES O. SHELDON, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y., sold to A. J. ALEXANDER, Esq., of Kentucky, the bull Tenth Duke of Thorndale, at $5,500.

Mr. BEDFORD's purchase, Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, is one of the few pure Bates bulls of the short-horn breed left in the world, and descends from the purchase made by the late N. J. BECAR, Esq., and Colonel LEWIS G. MORRIS, at the sale of the late Earl DUCIE, England, of the cow Duchess, (67,) sold at 700 guineas, and Duke of Gloster, sold at 650 guineas, (about $4,827 in currency.) A yearling heifer from the above two imported animals was sent back to England by Mr. JAMES O. SHELDON, of Geneva, N. Y., and at auction brought the same money as her great grand-dam Duchess (67,) viz.: 700 guineas. In the sale of female short-horns the top price of 1,000 guineas has only been reached twice, viz.: Duchess (91,) bred by Captain GUNTER, England, sold to M. H. COCHRANE, Esq., of Montreal, C. E., and a cow recently imported by Messrs. WOLCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Oneida County, New-York, of the Booth blood.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Board providing an ordinance for the prevention of extravagant bell ringing by junk and rag dealers, and asking that it be so amended as to require the parties referred to to use smaller bells. It was ordered on file.

A communication was received from Street Commissioner FUREY, informing the Board of the course he had pursued in causing the arrest of parties excavating Third-avenue, on the 23d of July, for the Brooklyn Improvement Company, and that he had been served with an injunction restraining him from further interference in the premises; that on consulting with the Corporation Counsel he found that his views coincided with those of the Brooklyn Improvement Company, and felt it to be his duty to employ other counsel.

As soon as the communication was read, Alderman WILLARD offered a set of resolutions protesting against the order made by Judge TAPPEN, in the Supreme Court, on the 16th of August, restraining the proper officers of the City from the performance of their duties, and directing the Corporation Counsel to take all lawful measures, by appealing from the order, or otherwise, to protect the rights of Brooklyn and its citizens in the control of Third-avenue for the purposes of travel, sewerage, &c.; also, directing the Corporation Counsel to apply to the City, or Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Improvement Company from interfering with Third-avenue, except with the approval of the Corporation. The resolutions also expressed the approval of the Board in regard to the action of the Mayor and the Street Commissioner in appearing personally before the Supreme Court, and in employing special counsel to aid them in asserting the rights of Brooklyn and its citizens. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Session of the Board of State Assessors.

The Board of State Assessors will meet at Stanwix Hall, in the city of Albany, on Tuesday, 31st inst., and will remain in session until the following Friday, to hear appeals from the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties with regard to the equalization of the State taxes.

Reported Sale of St. Paul's Church.

The current rumor that the St. Paul's Church building and the adjacent grounds, on Broadway, were about to be sold—or, as some have it, were already sold—is denied by the Vestry of the church, who declare that nothing of the kind has been thought of by them. The report stated that certain speculators had purchased the grounds for the purpose of erecting a magnificent building to be devoted to mercantile purposes. It will not be long, however, before, in the natural course of events, this old landmark will share the fate of others that were equally sacred to their worshipers, and give way to the business demands of the Metropolis.

THE ADAMS SHOOTING CASE

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Wounded Girl—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner FLYNN proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, and took the *ante-mortem* statement of DELIA ADAMS, the girl who was shot by Captain SAMUEL FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, in South-street, near Dover-street. The following is the statement in full:

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21, at about 3 o'clock, I was coming from Fulton Market, on my way home; near the Roosevelt-street Ferry I saw a little boy having some white powder like flour, and he gave it to a woman who keeps an apple stand on South-street; the boy asked her to give him an apple for it; while he was at the stand I saw the prisoner now present, Samuel Foss, come from toward the dock and beat the boy terribly with a stick; the boy cried out "murder," "watch," &c., and while Foss beat him he ran away; Foss then began beating the woman, who likewise cried "murder," "watch," &c.; her crying so brought several men out of the stores close by; some of them caught Foss and threw him on the ground near the track; I at this time ran across the street near the dock; I then saw Foss take out a pistol and shoot three times at one man; one of the shots missed the man and struck me on the abdomen; I went a short distance and fell down; two men then took me to the Station-house in Oak-street.

Dr. William Shine, Deputy Coroner, testified that he had examined the girl's injuries; found her suffering from a pistol-shot wound of the abdomen on the left of the median line, and one inch above the umbilicus; the wound will probably prove fatal.

On the above testimony the jury rendered a verdict inculpating the prisoner, and he was remanded to prison.

The condition of Mr. JOHN HARRISON, of No. 36 Madison-street, who was shot on the same occasion by Captain FOSS, is very precarious, and there is scarcely a hope of his recovery.

A Singular Poisoning Case.

Coroner FLYNN was engaged yesterday in investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of CORNELIUS KELLAHER, aged 25, who died at his boarding-house, in Sixty-second-street, near First-avenue, from a rather remarkable cause. It appears that KELLAHER had been for some time past suffering from fever and ague, and, at the request of some friends, Mrs. MARGARET MONAGHAN, a female physician residing in the neighborhood, was called in to prescribe for his malady. Mrs. MONAGHAN ordered KELLAHER to procure a ten-cent paper of tobacco and soak the tobacco in three tumblers of ale, and drink certain doses of the decoction. After drinking a portion of the mixture the patient was seized with vomiting, and Mrs. MONAGHAN administered to him quantities of warm water, and the patient died in a few hours. These facts were sworn to before the Coroner by several witnesses, and Mrs. MONAGHAN was then called and made the following statement:

Margaret Monaghan, residing at First-avenue and Sixty-first-street, said: I have often given a cure for fever and ague, but I have not given it for the past ten years; on the occasion I gave the cure to Cornelius Kellaher, the deceased, at his request, on last Saturday, at the house of Mrs. Colbert, on First-avenue; the cure was composed of a quart of ale and a ten-cent paper of tobacco, which he drank; immediately after drinking it a vomiting set in; this I encouraged by ordering him to drink lukewarm water; he vomited some six or seven times, and at each time it continued for about three minutes; he took the dose about two P. M.; a little before four he said he was better, but thought that something still remained in his right side; two men present at the time advised him to take more; I then mixed a half dose for him, and in a half an hour after taking it he lay back suddenly on the bed and expired; he refused to take the warm water from me.

William Shine, M. D., sworn, deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, Cornelius Kallaher, on the 22d inst.; he was assisted by Dr. Cushman; on opening the stomach the mucous coat was found intensely congested; a quantity of dark-colored fluid was in the stomach, having the appearance and smell of tobacco juice; the heart was enlarged, fatty, degenerate, flaccid and full of fluid; from the appearance and testimony in the case I am of opinion that death was caused by syncope, resulting from exhaustion consequent upon excessive vomiting, produced by a poisonous dose of tobacco.

No further testimony was taken, the Coroner having decided to adjourn the further hearing to a future day. Mrs. MONAGHAN, who had been placed under arrest, was liberated on $1,000 bail. The case will be also referred to the Board of Health for their action.

Casualties.

Yesterday morning the scaffolding around a gas tank, being built at the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-first-street, gave way, and the men upon it being precipitated to the ground were severely injured. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Their names were THOMAS GROGAN, No. 306 Avenue A; PATRICK McCAFFREY, No. 514 East Fourteenth-street; LAWRENCE McGRAW, No. 111 Columbia-street; JOHN HARVEY, No. 314 East Twenty-fourth-street; JOSEPH BARRETT, No. 324 East Fifteenth-street; CHRISTOPHER PENFROU, No. 152 Eleventh-street, and JAMES McGLYNN, Fifteenth-street and Avenue A.

WILLIAM D. PENNYFEATHER fell from his milk wagon yesterday morning, in Madison-street, near Market, and was severely injured.

JOHN KERR, of No. 429 East Twelfth-street, fell from a wagon, corner of Washington-place and Broadway, yesterday, was run over and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK DUFFEY fell into the Porth River yesterday, from Pier No. 30, but was rescued by Officer MASKEY, of the Third Precinct.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of LUKE KELROMIN, aged 30, who died suddenly on Saturday last from *coup de soliel* at No. 48 Harrison-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

Dr. WM. SHINE, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination yesterday of the exhumed remains of Mrs. SARAH A. BROWNE, the colored woman of No. 76 Sullivan-street, who is said to have been poisoned by her husband, GEO. BROWNE, now under arrest. The internal organs were removed and placed in charge of Professor CHANDLER, chemist of the Board of Health, for analysis. The inquest will not be held until Coroner FLYNN receives the report of the analysis.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Reid vs. Blane.	107—Clifton Chemical W'ks vs. White et al.
48—Haight vs. Connelly.	112—Hagan vs. Bruner et al.
94—Chase vs. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.	147—Smith et al. vs. Trianner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3435—Pagney vs. De Mauel.	3455—Chichester vs. Jenkins.
3098—Bartel vs. Blinks.	3456—Babcock vs. Henschel
3489—Meyer vs. Bacon.	3457—Hall vs. Hardenbergh.
3292—Devoe vs. Coulter.	3458—Schloemer vs. Landsberg.
3398—Cole vs. Sinclair.	3459—Marcus vs. Fliesbauer.
3410—Solomon vs. Gentil.	
3527—Turner vs. Osborn.	
3439—Naret vs. Cannon, Jr.	
3443—Stanford vs. McElroy	
3451—Schwager vs. Enger.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

By Judge Jones.

Horace B. Claflin et al. *vs.* Nelson W. Clarke et al.; motion granted without costs.

William R. McDonald *vs.* C. C. Waller; motion denied with $10 costs; stay of proceedings vacated, with leave to renew on payment of said costs.

Catharine B. Townsend *vs.* Charles B. Goodyear; extra allowance of $25 granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

PROSECUTION OF CIGAR DEALERS.

Three more petty cigar dealers were arraigned yesterday for having sold cigars in a manner contrary to the Revenue law. They gave their names as A. Weiss, No. 64 Avenue A; Sigismund Goldsmith, No. 95 Avenue C, and G. Zimmerman, No. 150 Avenue C. They claimed that they had violated the law through ignorance. They were discharged on payment of costs.

ILL-TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.

Complaint was made against Captain Stirling, of the American bark *Fanny T. Bell*, by Arthur Coldburn, a colored steward, charging him with having beaten and maltreated the latter with belaying pins during the voyage of the vessel from Montevideo to this port. It was alleged that his severity was directed toward the steward on account of his color. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 23.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE.

This case was up before GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate, on a motion on behalf of the contestants to amend the petition, and also to vacate or modify the injunction.

The petitioner's affidavit, read in opposition to the motion, sets forth that the contestants were well aware of the petitioner's claim to being the widow of the deceased; that she is advised that she could have been served with notice, as a party claiming to be such widow, without prejudice to the claims of the contestants, and that, with a design to place her in a position where she would be unable to contend with the respondents, they instigated a foreclosure of a mortgage for $5,000 against the house which she had occupied for years, while at the same time they held in their hands, of her personal means, about $100,000.

The Surrogate took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

Morris L. Miller for motion; P. J. Gage and J. S. Winter opposing.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted during the week ending Aug. 21: Susan A Place, John Alstyne, George M. Stewart, Edward M. Gormley.

In the will of John Alstyne are the following benevolent bequests:

St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, $15,000; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, $20,000; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females, $25,000; Orphan's Home, $12,500; Institute for the Blind, $10,000; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, $20,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $20,000; New-York Hospital, $25,000.

Letters of administration have been granted on estates of Herman W. Ehrenthal, Mary Themer, Diederich Rohlfs, Anna Blech, Henry T. Capen, Jane E. Cobb, Hugh McAdam, Luke Mullen, Harriet Reed, John C. Bailey, Ann Murphy, John Kotta, Michael Galler, Edward Fields, John Shea, John Aitken, Rosalie Nickel, John Bosman, Rosalie Wertheimer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—AUG. 23.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Court met, but adjourned over until Friday next, without doing any business.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

BIGAMY.

William Clark, aged 29, a bricklayer, was arraigned on a charge of having one more wife than the law allows. Mary McDonough, of No. 73 New Chambers-street, alleged that on April 24, 1869, she was married to the accused by Rev. Lycurgus Ridabock, at the residence of the minister, No. 155 Worth-street, and this statement was corroborated by Mr. Ridabock. Daniel Dee, of No. 123 Liberty-street, testified that he was present and witnessed a marriage between Clark and Honora Haty, which took place in St. James Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 12, 1867, and that this wife was still living. Mrs. Clark No. 1 also put in an appearance and corroborated Mr. Dee's statement. Clark was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

STABBED WITH A CARVING KNIFE.

Yesterday morning John Rocher entered the restaurant of James S. Buckingham, which is located at the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 3 and 4 East River, and maliciously upset a soup kettle. Thereupon Buckingham became enraged and stabbed Rocher in the arm with a carving knife, inflicting a severe wound. Buckingham was committed for trial.

STEALING A TEAM AND TRUCK.

On the 25th ult., Howard E. Smith, of No. 202 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, had stolen from him a team of horses and truck valued at $500, which he had left standing in the street. The property was subsequently found in possession of Pierre Lapinse, who stated that he had purchased the team and truck from Frederick Peters. The latter was accordingly arrested and committed for trial.

THEFT AT A WATERING PLACE.

Charles Lewis, a German waiter was arraigned, charged with having several days ago, stolen from Henry Bissing, of No. 69 Ludlow-street, a silver watch, several articles of wearing apparel and $16 in money, amounting in all to $80, while at a hotel at Sharon Springs, N. Y. Lewis was held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

DISHONEST STABLEMAN.

William A. Wheeler, No. 37 West Twenty-sixth-street, made a complaint yesterday, stating that in September, 1868, Thomas L. Dennison, whom he had left in charge of his stable, stole a set of harness, blankets and other property, valued at $100. The accused admitted that he had disposed of some cloths, but denied having stolen anything else. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

STABBING AFFAIR.

Thomas Clark, a negro, being arraigned for an assault upon Frederica Littlefield, of No. 33 Laurens-street, also colored, admitted that he had permanently disfigured her face with his knife, and pleaded in extenuation that he wanted to get rid of her. This novel excuse was not considered sufficient, and Clark was committed for trial.

A PICKPOCKET.

Rebecca Bross, of Jersey City, made a complaint stating that being on a Coney Island boat she felt a hand in the pocket of her dress, which she seized, and thus made prisoner of the person to whom the hand belonged, who proved to be one James Brewster. Notwithstanding the decisive character of this proof, the prisoner was certain of his innocence. He was accorded an opportunity of showing it, by being held for trial.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

The house of James W. Hickey, No. 40 East Eighteenth-street, having been robbed of a case of wine, some bronze ornaments and other articles, all valued at $100, and the wine having been found in possession of one Michael Buckley, he was arrested. Having confessed his guilt, he was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Officer O'Conner, of the Twentieth Precinct, produced in Court one William Munn, and stated that at a late hour of the night he had seen the prisoner knock down a man and rifle his pockets. Singularly enough the officer did not have the person who had been thus robbed in Court, and did not even know his name or address. Under these circumstances the prisoner was remanded.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Mott Bedell was arrested yesterday by Sergeant McDermot of the Court Squad, upon a complaint made some days since in behalf of Berthold & Thompson, of St. Louis. It appears from this document that Bedell wrote to this firm on paper bearing a printed head, "Office of Mott Bedell, general commission and shipping merchant, No. 39 South-street, New-York," asking for samples of their whisky, and subsequently ordering twenty-five barrels to be sent him, and drafts to be drawn on him for $1,214 in payment. The whisky was sent and the drafts drawn, but these being protested, inquiries were made at No. 39 South-street, when it was found that Mott Bedell, in the language of the complaint, was only known there as a "perfect fraud." The accused denied the truth of all these statements, but was held for examination.

Essex Market Police Court.

Sophia Meyers was held to answer for striking Philip Clark on the head with a bottle.

Michael Carroll, held on the charge of assaulting Jerry O'Keefe.

Peter Flaherty, locked up to appear for trial on the charge of beating his wife.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Tappen.

DECISIONS.

Mary E. Holmes *vs.* New-England News Company, &c.—Judgment that Charles Thatcher, deceased, never had any interest on property, nor the defendant's executor, but that stock belongs to plaintiff, and that stock be transferred to her.

Frederick W. Flagley *vs.* Thomas R. Perry.—Motion to vacate warrant of attachment denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62.	122¼	100	Hudson R.	179¾
10,000	do.	122⅜	200	Pacific Mail	79⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	120¼	100	do...ex div.	79⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	120⅜	100	do.	80
10,000	do. b10	120⅜	10	do.	80⅛
150,000	do. s3	120¼	13	do.	80¼
113,000	do.	120⅜	70	Adams Express	57½
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	61⅝	100	do.	57
10,000	do.	62	100	N. Y. Cen.	199
80,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	54	300	do.	198
13,000	do.	53¾	400	do.	197¾
10,000	do. 2d call	53⅜	700	West. U. T. b. c.	37⅛
20,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	60	200	Reading R.	95⅝
17,000	N. C. St. 6s.	56	300	do.	95⅞
5,000	Ga. St. 6s.	83¼	1000	do. s3	95¾
50,000	N. C. St. 6s, new spec. tax	54⅛	5	Panama R.	230
50,000	do.	54	200	Lake S. & M. S.	107⅛
3,000	Ala. St. 5s.	64	500	do.	107⅝
11,000	B. 6s, W. L. b. c.	94	1200	Chi. & N. W. R.	85¾
1,000	Erie 3d M.	90⅛	20	do.	86⅛
1,000	Chic. B. & Q. 8s.	108	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	114⅝
500	do.	93	400	do.	115
5,000	T.&W. Equip. B	77¼	1500	Mil. & St. P. R.	80
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80	25	do.	80⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87	300	T., W & W.	84⅜
4,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	102⅛	100	do.	84¾
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅜
10	Metropolitan Bk.	140	200	Chic. & Alton	156
			500	do. s60	155⅜
			100	N. J. C. R.	105⅛
			9	Mor. & Es.	88⅜
			100	H. & St. J. R. b. c.	124
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	123
			50	Dub. & S. C.	112

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	121⅛	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	121⅛
10,000	do.	121⅛	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	120⅝
2,000	U.S.5-20C.'65, n.c.	120⅜	55,000	do. b3	120⅝
25,000	do.	120¼	30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114⅛
3,000	U.S.5-20C.'65.	121⅛	10,000	do.	114¼
10,000	do. small	121⅛	50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	109⅜
10,000	do. b3	121⅜	20,000	do.	109⅜
20,000	do.	121⅛	5,000	do.	110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	61⅛	100	Wells-Fargo..b.c.	19⅛
10,000	do.	61⅛	100	New-York Cen.	198⅛
50,000	do.	61	100	Hud'n R. bet. call	179⅝
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53⅞	100	Reading	95⅝
10,000	do. 2d call	54	200	do.	95¾
15,000	do.	54⅛	100	Lake S. & M. So. c	107⅛
8,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	55	200	do.	107⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s.	86⅜	280	Chi. & N. W.	85¾
2,000	do.	86⅛	200	do. b5	86
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, n. b. c.	50⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
9,000	do.	50⅝	200	Clev. & P. R. b. c.	105
83	Amer. Ex. Bank	115¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	115
100	West. U. T. b. c.	37⅛	50	do.	115⅛
100	Pacific Mail	79⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	80
400	do.	79⅛	100	do.	80⅛
20	do.	80	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅛
100	Mar. Pf. b. c.	12	100	do.	88⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex.	38⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	32⅛
200	do.	38⅛	50	N. J. Central	105⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	35⅛	200	L. Shore & M. S.	107⅛
100	West. U. T.	37⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	86
100	Pacific Mail	79⅝	500	Smith & Parm'lee	2⅛
500	Reading	96			

MONDAY, Aug 23—P. M.

The Wall-street markets to-day are somewhat irregular, the exceptions being the rates for Money to the Brokers, which continue reasonably easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges, which are no lower than on Saturday, on the basis of 109½@⅝ on London 60 days. An effort, not wholly unsuccessful, was made in the Gold Room, by one or two houses, to rally the price from the cheap sales of Saturday after the early market had reopened at 131½@131¼ ₱ cent. The sales were run up to 132@¼@½ ₱ cent., and subsequently returned to 132 ₱ cent., closing at this figure at 4 o'clock P. M., as against 131½ at the same hour on Saturday. The Cable telegrams in regard to the purchase of Cuba were used by the speculators for the rise, though without very decided effect, as, in addition to the doubtful credibility of the news, it is not believed that in any event our Government would be called upon to pay a single dollar of Gold in the negotiation. But the Cuban story was in reality only a pretext for the attempted rally from the depression of Saturday, and it was so far successful as to induce some parties who were *short* at higher figures to partially cover their contracts.

The Public Funds were steady in prices through the forenoon and left off firm after the Second Exchange Board. The 1867s 5-20s closed at 120⅝; the Currency 6 ₱ cents. at 110, and the 10-40s at 114⅜@114⅝ ₱ cent. There was much more business done on the Street at the quotations than at the Government Boards of the Stock Exchange. The Southern State Bonds were active on new Tennessees, which are in more favor and sold at 54@56½@54½ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation, as on Saturday, was feverish through the early part of the day, and dull at the close. The Vanderbilt New-York Roads were again weak, especially New-York Central, and the efforts to *Bull* certain of the Western lines independent of the influence of this depression, are not, thus far, fortunate. The alliance of the Lake Shore with the Wabash, announced on Friday, and which some parties pretended was to damage the Vanderbilt interest, makes no decided progress in public favor, and both these stocks, in a very large measure, have yet to find a resting place outside of Wall-street. The influence of the movement is thus far hurtful to whole Western list. It implies the creation of 80,000 new shares of Lake Shore Stock, and the conversion of certain Bonds of the Wabash to the extent of 28,000 Shares additional, and the proposition of the promoters of the scheme is virtually to have the public immediately absorb this $10,800,000 new creation of Stock, and to accept as "a good thing" the existing $42,000,000 of Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks now carried on speculation, in a large measure, by Wall-street. It may be that all this will prove "a success," but it strikes us, as at present advised, that it will require a little more time than it might have done under less ambitious pretensions.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	114⅝	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	122⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120⅝
American Gold Coin	131½	132
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¾	54½
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	86¾	86⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	50	50½
New-York Central	200	198⅜
Reading Railway	95⅞	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅛	115⅜
Northwest Common	86⅛	85⅞
Northwest Preferred	96⅜	96
Pacific Mail Company	79¾	79
St. Paul Preferred	88⅝	88
St. Paul Common	80⅜	80
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32
Hudson River	180⅛	179⅝
Harlem	160	161
Lake Shore	107½	107⅛
Wabash	84½	84¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	122⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120¼
5-20 coup., 1862	122¼	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	6's, currency	110
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103	North Car. 6s.	55
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	North Car. new bds.	50½
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.	99	South Car. new bds.	65
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	Missouri 6s.	86⅜
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64½
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98⅛	California 7s	125
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	97	Connecticut 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	95	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61⅜	Alabama 8s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	54⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, 1870	100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60⅛	N. Y. 6s Canal l'n, 1872	102
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6s Canal l'n, 1874	102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Bank of the Republic	121
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	137
America	142	Nassau	106
City	200	Corn Exchange	106
Phenix	109	Continental	100
North River	90	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	138
Tradesmen's	150	Park	170
Fulton	160	Central National	111
National	116	Fourth National	105
Merchants' Exchange	117	Ninth National	112
Seventh Ward	112	Tenth National	105½
State of New-York	110	Eleventh Ward	101
Commerce	125	Oriental	150
Ocean	101	Gold Exchange	138
American Exchange	115¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M., ext.	95	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	73½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	77½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	Galena & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Chicago & Rock I. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	101¾	Morris & Essex 1st	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	92⅞	New-Jersey Cen. 1st	99
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98	New-Jersey Cen. 2d	100
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	84
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	93	Pen. R. R. Bonds	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100
Han. & St. J. L. Gs.	107½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	90⅜
Del., L. & West. 2d	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	87
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st	88
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	77	Chicago & Mil. 1st	87
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	87½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Gt. Western 1st, 1888	83	New-York & N. H. 6s.	97
Gt. Western 2d, 1893	80		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 23, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,592,862
Gold receipts	775,185
Gold payments	66,467
Gold balance	79,356,614
Currency receipts	371,827
Currency payments	449,304
Currency balance	10,257,248
General balance	92,266,116
Included in gold receipts—Customs	554,000

The telegrams of last week from Vice-President COLFAX and other distinguished officials now in San Francisco, to the Treasury Department, in regard to the transfer of Gold, are believed to have been prompted by the Bank of California; the very last party that should have intimated a complaint of the manner in which United States Treasurer SPINNER has conducted these transfers. We have reason to believe that the following explanation by General SPINNER to the Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* is not only strictly correct, but that more might have been written of the unwarranted liberties taken with the Treasury Gold in the San Francisco Office; confirmatory of our intimation in this morning's review that the sooner this Gold is transferred to the East the better for the Government:

"The Treasurer says that J. & W. SELIGMAN have deposited in New-York $800,000; LEES & WALLER, (Bank of California,) $500,000; and DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., $100,000—in all, $1,400,000. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company now propose to transfer the Government money from San Francisco to New-York for one-half of one ₱ cent. From October last to the present time both the Steamship Company and the Bank of California demanded one ₱ cent. for transportation, and asserted that money could not be transferred for less than that. When Messrs. SELIGMAN proposed to carry it for three-quarters of one ₱ cent., then the Steamship Company desired to secure the service at one-half of one ₱ cent. The Bank of California last Fall clandestinely, says Mr. SPINNER, took $800,000, for which it charged one ₱ cent., when the Government was letting the service to the Messrs. SELIGMAN at three-quarters of one ₱ cent. After this they telegraphed the certificates of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, as coming from him to San Francisco, and thus secured the payment of the percentage in San Francisco. Mr. SPINNER says he had a strong notion at the time to charge the extra quarter of one ₱ cent. that had been paid the Bank of California on the $800,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York."

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of the 21st inst., gives the following summary of the anthracite coal forwarded to market during the week and season:

	1868.		1869.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Reading R. R.	37,690	1,733,241	99,651	2,183,847
Sch. Canal	5,073	488,749	10,640	437,600
L. Val. R. R.	47,000	1,443,179	66,846	1,425,625
L. Canal	34,226	444,002	47,435	381,181
L. N. R. R.	12,869	256,115	23,559	464,774
Scranton, Sth	22,627	669,117	.....	587,631
Scranton, Nth	13,406	324,793	.....	205,857
Penn. C. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
By R. R.	21,871	547,173	22,210	534,837
By Canal	831	16,055	836	10,594
D. & H. Canal	51,375	867,309	14,448	636,490
D. & H. R.	.....	.....	1,224	102,769
Wyoming S.	.....	118,549	.....	145,848
Wyoming N.	.....	12,509	.....	2,553
Shamokin	11,141	291,560	15,455	229,491
Treverton	560	12,429	1,734	14,674
Short Mt.	3,423	63,054	2,656	65,230
L. V. Co.	2,299	59,436	1,957	39,674
Williamston	4,969	92,725	6,585	103,983
Broad Top	6,032	146,312	6,429	217,478
Total	275,391	7,577,307	320,655	7,840,028
			275,391	7,577,307
			45,264	262,720

The total quantity sent by Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad for the week was 43,522 tons, and for the year 702,592 tons. The balance is embraced in the Lehigh Canal report.

"By the above it will be perceived that the increase for the week from all the regions, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is 45,264 tons; for the year, 262,720. The shipments of the coming week will be lessened by the suspension in the Lehigh region."

The Lehigh collieries are now all suspended; so are many of those in Schuylkill County. The Lackawanna companies are not yet at work, although they seem to expect resumption soon.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 21st says:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad was held at Crawfordsville on Wednesday, and the articles consolidating that road with the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Road ratified. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter road was held at Urbana yesterday, and the same agreement ratified. The new road will be known as the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and will run from this city to Pekin, Ill., a distance of 204 miles. In addition to the road between this city and Crawfordsville, portions of the line have been constructed near Urbana and Pekin, and so much work has been done that the whole track between Pekin and Danville, with the exception of about thirty miles, will be ready for iron in less than a month. Work will be commenced immediately between Crawfordsville and Danville, and it is expected to have the whole line in operation before a year. The managers also intend to extend it to some point on the Mississippi River, not yet determined on, but which will make it a short line to the Pacific Railroad. The enterprise is one in which this city is vitally interested, as the road will open up to our trade one of the finest parts of the country. The road is not being built, as has generally been reported, by the Pennsylvania Central, but is an individual enterprise, and at its head is Hon. B. E. SMITH, of Columbus, Ohio, late President of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road."

The Detroit *Advertiser & Tribune* of the 21st inst., gives a special dispatch from Kalamazoo, dated Aug. 20, to this effect:

"The stockholders of the Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft, Schoolcraft and Three Rivers, and Three Rivers and White Pigeon Railroads met here to-day. It was resolved to consolidate the three roads under the name of the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad. What other action, if any, was taken has not transpired."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We can recommend these bonds as a cheap and first-class investment.

A limited amount only for sale before advancing the price.

Pamphlets giving full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan*. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	42	Spts.Turpent'e, bbls.	384
Beeswax, pkgs	22	Pitch, bbls	200
Cotton, bales	871	Resin, bbls	3,168
Copper, bbls	76	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,809
Dried Fruit, pkgs	196	Naphtha, bbls	370
Eggs, bbls	607	Beef, pkgs	75
Flour, bbls	23,986	Grease, pkgs	137
Cornmeal, bbls	720	Butter, pkgs	1,333
Wheat, bushels	274,583	Cheese, boxes	7,866
Corn, bushels	60,229	Tallow, pkgs	100
Malt, bushels	1,746	Oil Cake, pkgs	327
Oats, bushels	45,448	Rice, pkgs	188
Flaxseed, bushels	93	Starch, boxes	880
Hemp, bales	8	Tobacco, hhds	225
Hops, bales	195	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	630
Hides, No.	1,324	Whisky, bbls	312
Hides, bdls	434	Wool, bales	735
Leather, sides	1,353		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Embla*, for Cork—28,293 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Josie*, for Leghorn—85,420 gallons Refined Petroleum; and for Marseilles, 23,738 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Alfiera*, for Bristol—20,152 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Caroline*, for Bristol—15,787 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Alcyone*, (additional cargo,) for Melbourne—23,971 gallons Petroleum, 28,845 pieces Lumber, 25 cases Snuff, 215 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Jan Van Galen*, for Rotterdam—66,200 Staves.

By the bark *Amelia Ghering*, for Antwerp—2,560 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Der Fruhling*, for Bordeaux—30 bbls. Cod Oil, 10 tierces Lard, 753 pieces Plank, 3,997 cases Naphtha, 500 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 lbs. Pearls have been inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been without notable animation. Of the importation of Rio by the steamship *North America*, just arrived, 510 bags have been sold on private terms. An auction sale of 1,586 bags Ceylon skimmings is announced for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at noon. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A quiet but steady market has been reported to-day, on a very light available supply. Sales 748 bales, including 701 bales to spinners and 47 bales to speculators. Also, 600 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December delivery at 27⅝c.@27¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30½	30¾	31	31¼
Good Ordinary	32	32¾	33	33¼
Low Middlings	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	871
Receipts last week	1,364
Receipts preceding week	1,816
Receipts since July 1	353,694
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	677,933
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Export since Jan. 1	182,638
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	366,381
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	8,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,439,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	18,000
Estimated stock same time last year	48,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light offering of State Flour has been noted to-day, and, with a fair inquiry for lines, prices have been quoted a shade firmer. Western Flour has been in more liberal supply, and quoted off in price full 10c.@20c. a barrel in the instance of the low grades, and easier and irregular for the medium and better qualities. At the modified figures, trade has shown more animation, with considerable export purchases reported, part for the West Indies and South America. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 70@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. Extras, for export, at $6 90@$7 50 for State, and $6 40@$7 25 for Western, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$6 40
Extra State	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 25@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 60@11 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 520 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$11 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $6 75@$9 for Extra ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 200 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 30@$6 50 for very inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn-meal is inactive at $5@$5 50 for Western; $5 15 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much more demand to-day, chiefly for export, at an improvement of 1c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 245,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60, chiefly at $1 60 for sound, at which a load or two changed hands late in the afternoon; No. 1 Spring at $1 65; No. 2 Spring (in which the dealings were quite extensive) at from $1 45@$1 53 for unsound to choice; poor No. 3 Spring at $1 35; White Genesee at $1 75; Amber State at $1 59@$1 60; White Southern at $1 70@$1 78; Red and Amber Southern at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ bushel. The general market, which showed some irregularity at about the adjournment of 'Change, closed firmly for desirable lots of both Spring and Winter, in the afternoon, with a fair export call. Corn has been further depressed in price, by more liberal offerings, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 91c.@$1 12½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 13@$1 17 for poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 12 for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at from $1 23@$1 25 for Western and $1 24@$1 27 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive at $1 60@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted lower in price, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 63c.@64½c. for Old Western, and 60c.@65c., chiefly at 60c.@62c., for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 20,152 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 28,293 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday, covered 30 loads of Lumber, 16 of Wheat, 5 of Corn, 3 each of Coal and Staves, and 2 each of Oil, Flour and Salt.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 20:

Wheat—Kitty Culver, Buffalo; M. Rowe, Buffalo; Anon Harmon, Buffalo; Eugenie, Buffalo, J. K. Fero, Buffalo; Willie J. Clark, Buffalo; Lieutenant-General Grant, Buffalo; N. C. Bradstreet, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; T. T. Corpet, Buffalo; Mattie Collins, Buffalo; Seneca, Buffalo; F. M. Finch, Buffalo; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo; H. S. Gardner, Oswego; N. L. Lee, Oswego.

Lumber—James Peabody, Oswego; Inman Travor, Oswego; Amelia, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper, No. 2, Oswego; J. Devendorf, Oswego; Nora, Oswego; Monadnock, Oswego; Abb Smith, Oswego; Morning Star, Oswego; J. Barne, Oswego; Safe Return, Lyon's Falls; Iron Duke, Lyon's Falls; Martha, Lyon's Falls; Colonel C. C. B. Walker, Lyon's Falls; Duroc, Lyon's Falls; C. E. Stephens, Lyon's Falls; A. J. Fot, Lyon's Falls; Shamrock, Rome; Peter Vibbard, Utica; G. A. Ensign, Corning; Morgan, Buffalo; John Gary, Olean; B. E. Faunce, Olean; Fides, Buffalo; S. Butterfield, Buffalo; C. W. Havems, Boonville; Gideon Dowell, Olean; Minnehaha, Buffalo; Taylor & Crate, Buffalo.

Corn—Delaware, Buffalo; Thomas Dunba, Buffalo; S. S. Thorn, Buffalo; J. Younglove, Buffalo.

Mixed—A. S. Thompson, Syracuse; W. R. Hopkins, Rome.

Oil—W. O. Brown, Buffalo; Blue Bird, Buffalo.

Flour—P. Robison, Phœnix; John Miles, Rome.

Coal—Anna Maria, Buffalo; F. B. No. 4, Watkins; A. C. Bush, Buffalo.

Salt—Mary Tracy, Syracuse; Walter Scott, Syracuse.

Staves—Willie J. Clark, Buffalo; Jemmie Tubbs, Buffalo; Robt. Samuel, Buffalo."

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	392,580	Barley	6,116
Corn	159,679	Malt	117,304
Oats	37,048	Peas	14,810
Rye	56,108		

HAY—New Bale Hay continues in request for local use, at from 50c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs. Old has been lightly dealt in at 80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a fairly active inquiry for desirable stock since our last, and sales have been reported of 15,000 Rio Grande at 21¾c.; 10,347 Montevideo at 21¼c.; 5,000 Entre Rios at 22c.@22¼c., gold; 6,000 Buenos Ayres Wet-salted Cow, 2,200 Mexican Dry and Dry-salted, and 2,000 Texas Wet-salted, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 195 bales; export clearances none. Mr. EMMET WELLS received to-day the first bale of New State Hops, from the Palmer Seedling, of superior quality.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly sought after at our quotations: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request and weak in price, sales having been reported of only 120 bbls., in lots, at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c. for merchantable, from wharf, ₱ gallon. There were 384 bbls. received. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. Pitch has been quite dull at former rates; receipts, 200 bbls. Resin has been rather more inquired for at about previous quotations, with receipts reported of 3,168 bbls.; and sales of 2,300 bbls. Strained at $2 30@$2 35; 330 bbls. Low to very Good No. 2 at $2 40@$2 75; and 250 bbls. Pale at $5 25 ₱ 280 lbs. The export clearances were only 215 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 30; Pitch at $2 55@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in slack request, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been rather tame and spiritless to-day, prices favoring buyers slightly. Crude has been quoted here at 16¾c.@17c., in bulk, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. at 16¾c.@16⅞c.; and 22½c.@22¾c., in barrels, ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been reported dull at Philadelphia at 22½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg the current quotation for Crude in bulk was 14¾c. for prompt and balance of August delivery. ₱ gallon. On Saturday equal to 3,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, were sold on the cars at Venango, for August delivery, at $5 80 ₱ bbl. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. were received. The export clearances of Crude were 157,787 gallons by the bark *Caroline*, for Bristol. Refined has been moderately sought after here, on the basis of 31⅝c.@31⅞c. for Standard White, August delivery; at Philadelphia at 31⅝c., and at Pittsburg at 31⅝c.@31¾c. ₱ gallon. Sales were reported here of 6,100 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@31⅞c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 32¾c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31⅝c.; 4,000 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 32½c.@32¾c. ₱ gallon. And at Pittsburg, on Saturday, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31¾c.; and 14,000 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, at 32¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,809 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,820 bbls. The export clearances hence were 85,420 gallons by the brig *Josie*, for Leghorn, and 23,738 gallons, same vessel, for Marseilles; 23,971 gallons by the bark *Alagore*, for Melbourne; 2,500 bbls. by the bark *Amelia Shering*, for Antwerp, and 500 cases by the bark *Der Fruhling*, for Bordeaux. Standard White, in cases, has been in light demand at from 36½c.@38c.; Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been inactive at 9½c.@10c. ₱ gallon; in cases, it has been quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts were 370 bbls.; exports, 3,997 cases by the bark *Der Fruhling*, for Bordeaux. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 05@$2 10, and for Refined $2 25@$2 35.

PROVISIONS—A very dull market has been noted for Pork, though prices have favored buyers; sales have been reported since our last of only 270 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 10, chiefly at $33, for Plain Mess, $30@$31 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported of 180 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20½c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in demand at full prices; sales 185 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been very quiet, and quoted lower; sales have been reported since our last of 467 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18½c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been in light request at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more freely dealt in, including Prime Mess at $14@$22 50; Indian Mess at $21 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams continue quiet at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been slow of sale. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ lb.	41	@42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ lb.	34	@38
State half-firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ lb.	40	@42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ lb.	22	@25
Common Western firkins, ₱ lb.	16	@12

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15½	@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14	@15
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10	@12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7	@11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	12½	@13½

SEEDS—A light trade has been noted in all kinds at about previous prices. A sale of 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed was reported at Boston, at $2 10, gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been light to-day, yet prices have been supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 196 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅝c.@13⅝c., and 131 boxes Havana at 12⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly prime at 11¾c.@12c.; also, 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅝c.@20½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been salable and buoyant at $1 25@$1 26 ₱ gallon. Sales, 280 bbls.; receipts, 312 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firm on a moderate business. For Liverpool there were taken 170 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d., by sail, and 10d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 100 bales Hops, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 3,500 boxes Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 360 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 100 tierces Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 900 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 9,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 2,700 quarters Wheat at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, or, if direct, at 6d. less; also a British brig with 1,600 quarters Wheat at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Cadiz, an American bark, 512 tons capacity, with a general cargo, at $3,050 gold.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &C. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MASSANIELLO and TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Empress EUGENIE started on her Eastern tour yesterday.

La France, newspaper, counsels Spain to sell Cuba and thus save some fragments of the wreck.

The London *Daily Telegraph* speaks enthusiastically of the physical condition of the Harvard four. It considers their superior hardness more than a set-off against the style of the Oxonians, and concludes that the contest will be mainly a battle of coxswains.

During a violent storm in the harbor at Cronstadt, Russia, yesterday, a monitor broke loose from her anchorage and ran into a screw frigate, sinking her almost instantly and drowning sixteen of her crew.

A great open-air meeting was held yesterday in Drogheda, Ireland, in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenians. There was much enthusiasm, and it was resolved that the further detention of the prisoners is unwise, impolitic and unjust.

CUBA.

It is reported by the Cuban cable that four hundred insurgents have been attacked and routed near Jicotea, in the Central Department, by Colonel NICOLAN, with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery. It is said that the Cubans left twenty killed on the field. From revolutionary sources a report of the recent engagement in General JORDAN'S division is received. This states that the Cuban forces were at first repulsed, but, making a second attack, routed the Spanish troops. Their loss is given as 150 killed, wounded and missing, while that of the Spaniards is estimated at "more than double that number," as usual. It is said that the Cubans fought desperately.

GENERAL.

Information has reached Washington of an attack by Indians on a mail-rider and his guard in Arizona, while on the route with the mail from Prescott, July 17, which resulted in the killing of two soldiers, the severe wounding of the rider and the loss of the mail. The latter contained about $18,000 in money and quite a number of registered letters. As soon as news was received at Prescott the Postmaster and an escort of eight cavalrymen went out, but were unable to do anything.

Several of the Indian Peace Commissioners had a council on Saturday at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A large number of Chiefs were present, and two thousand men, women and children. A dispatch from Commissioner DODGE represents that excellent peace speeches were made by the the Indians, and that the results of the council were most favorable.

Colonel FOLSOM, Quartermaster United States Army, has been appointed by the Government Receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies, for an indebtedness of $600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

Three colored men, named respectively WADE JOHNSON, THOMAS BOYER and BRYANT CLARK, and a negro woman named ADELINE TILMAN, have been arrested in Augusta, Ga., for the robbery in July last of the office of a Mr. JOHN CRAIG, broker, in that city of a package of greenbacks containing $5,000. About $2,100 of the money was found sewed up in an old cotton mattress; the remainder had been squandered by the robbers.

A new church in Seymour, Ind., known as the Christian Church, together with a large carpenter shop, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss to CENTER & CO., proprietors of the carpenter's shop, is $20,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania issues a card declaring that the Irish Convention, lately in session in Chicago, elected no President of the Irish Republican Association of America; nor did it select any newspaper as a special organ, therefore all claimants of such positions are impostors.

The dead bodies of the two colored men, CHARLES BROWN and JACOB BERRYMAN, who outraged a young lady of Warren County, Va., and were recently taken from the jail in Front Royal by a party of armed men, as has already been stated, were found, a day or two ago, suspended from one limb of a cherry-tree, about a mile from Front Royal.

Unfavorable crop reports are received from various sections in the South and West. The drought in different parts of Maryland is doing very great damage. In some counties farmers despair of getting even half a crop of corn. The potatoe vines are parched, and tobacco is suffering terribly. In parts of North Carolina corn is beyond help, and cotton is suffering. Rain seems to be needed almost everywhere.

The great trot between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn*, on the Saratoga Course, for a purse of $3,000, which has been postponed so many times on account of the weather, came off yesterday before a large and fashionable crowd. *Mountain Boy* won in three straight heats, making the first in 2:27, the second in 2:24¼, and the third in 2:25¼.

A base-ball "tournament" is to be held in Syracuse, beginning the 1st of September. The first prize is the gold ball, valued at $500, which is now held by the Central City Club of Syracuse. The tournament will be open to all clubs in the State outside a circuit of twenty miles of this City. Valuable prizes are also to be offered for the best pitcher, catcher, fielder and base-runners.

Private dispatches from Lehigh coal operators received yesterday state that the owners of the Beaver Meadow mines have yielded to the demands of the miners for the increased basis of wages for the month of August. This will probably be followed by similar action throughout the Lehigh Basin, thus practically surrendering the entire control of the mines to the laborers. The resumption of work there will increase the supply of anthracite for the time, but is to result, it is thought, in serious trouble hereafter.

Philadelphia continues to suffer from the scarcity of water. The City Councils met yesterday to devise means for raising water into the reservoirs.

The New-Haven Steam Transportation Company has not withdrawn its suit against the New-Haven Steamboat Company, for damages caused by the sinking of the *Northampton*.

The commission of inquiry to investigate certain charges preferred against BURNHAM WARDWELL, as Superintendent of the Virginia State Penitentiary, has fully exonerated him of any intentional offence, and no further action will be taken by the military.

The Newark shoemakers yesterday struck for higher wages. Some of them stopped working, but others stuck to the last.

Captain STIRLING, of the American bark *Fanny T. Bell*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having treated a colored steward named ARTHUR COLBURN in a very cruel manner, during the voyage of the vessel from Montevideo to this port. He was held to bail by Commissioner SHIELDS.

A German named FREDERICK LAW was clubbed by a policeman named FARRELL, at South Bergen, N. J., at about 2 A. M. yesterday, and died in less than three-quarters of an hour afterward. The inquest has not yet been held.

The Knights of St. Crispin, consisting of the shoemakers of New-York, had their annual parade and picnic yesterday in this City. About 3,000 members of the Order paraded, and enjoyed themselves with their friends in the afternoon at Union Park.

THOMAS MCMAHON who, it is alleged, attempted to murder his wife on First-street, near the plank-road, in Hoboken, on Saturday night, was arrested yesterday and committed to jail to await trial.

There were at the Communipaw cattle yards yesterday about 2,000 beeves. Trade was slow, at the quotations of last week. Some sellers declared that the market was a very unsatisfactory one for those who had cattle to sell. A small number of fancy bullocks were sold at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb., net, computing 58 lbs. ₱ 100 lbs., gross weight. Several drovers who had good common cattle stated that all they could sell for was 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., net weight. Smooth, thrifty steers, that had not been finished in fattening with meal, were sold at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Dealers in sheep declared that, at the present condition of the market, sheep are quotable at 3½c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight. The top of the market was 5c. for droves. When a few of the best were selected they were sold for 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 6c.@8c., according to quality. Swine continue steady at 10½c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 12½c.@12¾c., dressed.

New-York Democrats Preparing for the Next Presidential Contest.

Simultaneously with the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON for Governor in Ohio, a Democratic club, that takes its name from Senator TWEED, now the head-centre of Tammany Democracy, adopted a series of resolutions recommending Mr. BELMONT, who, during the war, was quite a favorite of the party, to resign from the Chairmanship of the National Executive Committee, and that Mr. TWEED be invited to take his place. The resolutions run as follows:

First—That the Democracy to get on in the world must have a new Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

Second—That Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the present Chairman, is inefficient, undevoted and unpopular.

Third—That his dearth of capacity, lack of purpose, indifference as to results, and want of acceptability were the chief cause of General MCCLELLAN'S defeat.

Fourth—And the chief cause of the defeat of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Fifth—And that the dearth of capacity, &c., of AUGUST BELMONT, if continued in his present position, will be the defeat of HOFFMAN is 1872; therefore,

Sixth—That Mr. BELMONT be invited to retire, and that Mr. TWEED be recommended to take his place.

The coincidence between these two events furnishes food for reflection. Mr. PENDLETON at the last Democratic Presidential Convention was not so fortunate as to get the nomination, but he did secure the adoption of his cardinal policy of repudiation in the programme of principles upon which the more or less fortunate candidates went to the country. This feature of the party programme did not suit Mr. BELMONT, and it was remarked that early in the canvass he went off to Newport, where he appeared to give more attention to the running of his horses than to the running of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. We do not know how far Mr. BELMONT was responsible for the course of the *World* in those days, but certain it is that in the highest temperature of the canvass the *World* recommended the candidates to resign and give the party a chance with some statesmen who would not countenance repudiation. It is more than probable that Mr. BELMONT was not entirely innocent of this bit of foul play with the Tammany candidates.

For a time it was supposed that the fate of SEYMOUR and BLAIR had disgusted PENDLETON with "repudiation" as the "open sesame" to political fortune, and that he would cultivate retirement until he could conveniently make a more popular issue with the Republicans. This was a mistake. He has reappeared in his original character, his aspirations only being lowered for the present from the Presidency of the Union to the Governorship of Ohio.

Now the movement in New-York to take the Chairmanship of the National Executive Committee from Mr. BELMONT, and confer it upon Mr. TWEED at the moment when Mr. PENDLETON is taking the field in Ohio, shows one of two things, either that the Democratic Party in New-York is disposed to accept repudiation as one of its distinctive principles in the campaign of 1872, and is not disposed to have its success endangered by a lukewarm party Executive, or that having a favorite candidate of its own nearer home, it sees the necessity for more vigor and bolder tactics than could be hoped for from Mr. BELMONT.

If Mr. BELMONT is to be removed from a position which once promised to be worth to him a first-class foreign mission, it is not surprising that the succession should fall to Mr. TWEED. Mr. TWEED is the manœuverer who at the last Presidential election managed to poll a majority of votes for his candidate in this State, with a minority of voters. He was the person to whom at the last election the replies were to be sent to a circular purporting falsely to have been signed by a distinguished New-York Democrat, and by the aid of which replies, the number of votes requisite to a Democratic majority became known at Tammany Hall before it was too late to repair the deficiency.

In selecting Mr. TWEED as a successor to Mr. BELMONT, if such should be the result, we may reasonably infer that similar tactics are to be adopted on the larger theatre of Federal politics to secure the triumph of the Democratic candidate.

It remains to be seen whether the competitor for Presidential honors with PENDLETON, under Mr. TWEED'S auspices, will accept or reject Mr. PENDLETON'S financial doctrines.

Steaming and Rowing—An Engineering Parallel.

One of the most remarkable features of modern steam navigation is the general substitution of the screw for the paddle. Indeed, the screw steamer has nearly driven its rivals from the stormy Atlantic, where the merits of submerged propellers and heavy spars are most manifest, and is fast chasing them from more pacific waters the world over. The *Persia*, which but fourteen years ago was considered the perfection of naval architecture, was last year sold for £15,000, to be changed from paddle to screw. Just as the Cunarders were experimenting with their first screws, the new French line to this country was started with paddle ships. One of them, the *Washington*, which formerly steamed 10 miles an hour with 96 tons of coal, per day, has since been fitted with screws, and now steams 11.8 miles with 83 tons of coal; and the new ships of all Atlantic lines are invariably propelled by screws.

The greater economy of the screw ship with a given speed and load, or her greater speed with the same fuel, are not due entirely to the fact that the efficiency of her propellers as compared with that of paddle-wheels is less impaired by the rolling of the vessel—not entirely to the fact that the screw steamer, by reason of the submersion of her propeller and its independence of the rolling of the ship, can carry more canvas and can sail on her beam ends as well as on an even keel, as far as applying the engine power is concerned. Nor does the superiority of the screw ship lie entirely in her greater capacity for stowage, by reason of the greater compactness of her engines, nor yet in the improvement of her machinery for generating, superheating, distributing and condensing steam, since all these may apply equally to the paddle steamer.

One of the notable differences between the new practice and the old, both in ships and locomotives, is the *high speed of piston* adopted in modern engines. The paddle engine is a great lumbering, heavy machine, moving at the moderate speed suited to the paddle wheel. The screw engine is compact, light and lively, and it *pulls the quick stroke* demanded by the screw. A horse power is 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in a minute, or one pound lifted 33,000 feet in a minute. Now the paddle steamer principle carried to excess would illustrate this law by *lugging around* the 33,000 pound weight, and lifting it a foot, while the screw steamer would be burdened only with the one pound, which it would lift 33,000 feet. The total power is the same, but while, in the one instance, a large percentage of it is neutralized in carrying itself,—in carrying the cumbrous enginery by which its great force works through a small space, in the other instance, the enginery is small and light, because it has only to transfer a small force through a great space, and speed does not weigh anything.

There are many illustrations of this law in practice. The old style of locomotives with immense driving wheels, big cylinders and ponderous parts, has given place to light-moving parts, small drivers and *quick stroke*. A small cotton cord running at sixty miles an hour through a machine shop does the work of cumbrous cranes crawling a few feet a minute.

This engineering law and these illustrations establish the correctness of the quick stroke adopted by the Harvard oarsmen as compared with the long, slow, beam-engine stroke of their opponents. Speed is an element of power that weighs nothing. If some element that is ponderous is substituted for it, a part of the total power is lost in the machine itself.

The *Herald*, in a late article on the international race, propounds a mechanical theory of the quick stroke, which we commend to the consideration of learned bodies. Says the *Herald*:

> "The oftener the oar falls into the water with a pull the faster will the boat be propelled. It is on this principle that the blades of the steamboat wheel have been multiplied, and placed six inches apart, instead of three feet, as formerly."

Although this illustration does not apply to the case in hand, it is very correct, except that, as a matter of fact and practice, the floats of steamboat wheels are placed four to six feet apart instead of six inches, because, if placed at six inches, the slip would be excessive—the wheel would roll in the water like a barrel without taking hold, and the vessel would hardly move at all. We hope the Harvards' practice will not illustrate the *Herald's* theory.

The proceedings of the late Labor Congress show that the old-time barrier of color has been almost as completely broken down in the realms of labor as in those of political privilege. When we find colored delegates sitting, speaking, and voting in this Convention side by side with white delegates, we may fairly accept it as a token that henceforth the right to labor and to enjoy the fruits of labor is not to be made dependent on color, and that a workingman's *character*, not his complexion, is to be accepted by his fellows as the measure of his worth. Eight years ago, we were warned that the laboring classes would be the very last to reconcile themselves to the freedom of the slaves; that the introduction of four millions of people into the ranks of paid labor would never be peaceably endured; that whenever white labor and freedmen's labor should come into competition, it would be the signal for a "war of races," and so on. But the spectacle of today shows how an intricate political problem will sometimes solve itself with the mere lapse of time. The prophets of evil excited fears of an "impending conflict" which never came. On the contrary, we have lately seen, as our correspondent says, "ex-Confederate soldiers" and "New-York Democratic politicians" sitting in a Labor Convention and on Committees with their "brother delegates," the freedmen. The white workingman, instead of finding the latter "guilty of a skin not colored like his own," sees now, apparently, no "guilt' in race or crime in color. The old hostility of the white laborer toward the negro, seems to have already nearly vanished.

Mortality Tables—American and English Experience.

Our respected correspondent, the "Veteran Observer," is a little behind the age in his discussion of life insurance and the mortality records on which the companies construct their calculations. He assumes that the Carlisle tables are still universally used, and suggests the appointment of a scientific commission "to make accurate tables based on the statistics of modern civilization." The Carlisle tables are undoubtedly yet largely employed by the British companies, but not without much verification and modification. Like the Northampton tables, their value long ago declined, and they are gradually being discarded. In this country their authority is very slight.

It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that no progress has been made toward the acquisition of data derived from more extended observation than the authors of the Northampton and Carlisle tables enjoyed. Some years ago London actuaries constructed what is known as the Experience table, from the combined experience of seventeen of the largest English offices. More recently another table has been compiled under the direction of the London Institute of Actuaries, the material employed being the experience of twenty English and Scottish offices, all more than twenty years old. A very large range of observation was thus acquired, and in the application of its results greater scientific skill and judgment were exercised than were manifest in any of the older tables. Of course both these Experience tables relate to selected lives, with only which the insurance companies concern themselves. The English table, however, constructed by Dr. FARR, the Registrar-General under the British Government, tells the whole story of "modern civilization" in relation to life, with a fullness of information that is available nowhere else. The registration system of England applies to births and deaths, and is in its way complete; the information it supplied is that which Dr. FARR has utilized. His table has thrown the narrow records of Northampton and Carlisle into the shade.

The American companies are gradually acquiring an experience of their own. The Mutual Life Company of this City has a table founded upon its own records, and though it lacks the authority derived from the wider observation of the English companies, it is valuable as a means of estimating the probabilities of American life. Referring to this table, the State Superintendent of Insurance, in his tenth report, compares American with English experience with this result:

> "At the age of 63, the expectation in the new [English] Actuaries' table (male and female combined) exactly coincides with the American; between 18 and 63, the expectation is less than the American; and between 10 and 18, and 63 and 95, it gives a greater expectation."

Mr. BARNES also remarks upon a curious coincidence between the American experience "loaded rates" and those of the French Government, which are founded on the old table of DEPARCIEUX.

That modern civilization has increased the average duration of life, is a proposition not yet scientifically established. Statistics are more comprehensive now than formerly, of course, and in their use greater scientific accuracy has been reached. But they do not indicate any marked improvement in the general expectation of life. The causes of mortality have undergone change: several diseases which played havoc a hundred years ago have been rendered much less formidable by improved sanitary conditions and higher medical skill. On the other hand, the last half century has developed a terrible train of diseases of which our ancestors were happily ignorant. Modern civilization has many advantages, but more assured longevity is as yet scarcely one of them.

Beware of Pork.

Among the papers read at the Science Association now meeting in Salem was one by Professor BAKER EDWARDS, of Montreal, on that horrible disease known as "trichiniasis." Most people by this time have heard that pork is sometimes full of worms, and that these worms, being introduced into the human body, flourish and multiply there, much to the body's detriment. In the Chicago market, we are now informed, two per cent. of the pork offered for sale has been found infected with the terrible little parasite which brings strong men to the grave. The moral seems to be, don't eat pork at Chicago—blessed is the digestion of that man who can eat it anywhere. But Professor AGASSIZ tries to console us. Every kind of meat, he says, contains parasites similar to the trichina. He assured his hearers that no one "could eat fish without eating some hundreds of such like creatures." Nothing can be more unpleasant than to be told such a thing as this, and Professor AGASSIZ'S remedy, to go without food altogether, is worse than the disease. We may eat parasites in everything, but only pork is sure to be full of a kind which effect a permanent lodgment in the human body. Moreover, even pork, if properly cooked, may be a safe article of food—always supposing the eater thereof can digest it. Voracious persons whose tastes incline them to the flesh of swine should at least be careful to see that the meat has been exposed to about 350 degrees of heat. If they cannot make sure of that, it will be well to content themselves with some wholesome fare at once. The world, unhappily, is not yet ready for the mode of carrying on its affairs suggested by Professor AGASSIZ, and most people will hold that it is far pleasanter to eat the parasites in Spanish mackerel, a reed bird, a canvas-back duck, than the trichina which lie concealed in the "too, too solid flesh" of a pig.

Senator Sherman on Taxation and the Tariff.

We hope that Senator SHERMAN'S expectation in regard to internal taxation will soon be realized. The taxes on whisky, tobacco and incomes, if properly collected, are in his judgment amply sufficient to cover the needful expenditure of the Government—that connected with the debt alone excepted. All other internal taxes, he thinks, may soon be repealed.

The anticipation is not unreasonable. The national expenditure, apart from the debt, has been reduced to about a hundred milions, and with rigid economy it may be reduced yet further. The present Administration is faithfully striving to restrict expenditures to the appropriations specifically provided. There will be no deficiency bill if General GRANT'S purpose be carried out. And the retrenchment inaugurated last session by Congress is far from being as thorough as it may be. It is possible to have cheap and honest government once more. And, with economy and honesty uppermost in the Government, internal taxation may be limited to the items indicated by the Ohio Senator. Tobacco and whisky may well be made to yield all that can be wrung from them: the only consideration in regard to them is at what point the incentive to defeat the law proves stronger than the power to enforce it. And the income tax, shorn of its incongruities, may be rendered practically as well as theoretically just.

A system of internal taxation that shall thus confine the burden to the luxuries of the people and incomes above a standard to which under-paid industry cannot aspire, is a result devoutly to be desired. Its feasibility, however, is contingent upon the firmness of Congress in resisting demands upon the Treasury, and in refusing to exact a large revenue to be made applicable to the diminution of the debt. There are a score of schemes the supporters of which will be anxious to make a saving of expenditure in one direction a pretext for incurring fresh expenditures in another. And there are theorists who exalt the payment of a debt years before it is due into the chief of financial virtues, regardless of the effect upon the taxpayers. Neither of these classes deserve encouragement. The first duty, after providing for the requirements of the public credit, is to the people. They need relief from taxes, and should have it. Any purpose which conflicts with this may be profitably deferred.

But Mr. SHERMAN undertakes to defend the tariff as it is, and that is a difficult, not to say a hopeless, task. The necessities of the Government in connection with the interest on the debt, and the provision to be made for a sinking fund, render imperative the collection of a large Customs revenue. With this fact before us, it is idle to institute general war against tariffs. Mr. SHERMAN blunders quite as egregiously, however, when he maintains that the present tariff is judicious and just. The protection it renders, he insists, is "purely incidental;" and in the arrangement of duties the interests of the people not less than of the Treasury have been consulted. And he professes an inability to discern any distinction between what is known as a protective tariff and what is understood as a revenue tariff.

There is a difference which the people see. The protective tariff we have is protective in relation to certain special interests: it builds up monopolies without reference to revenue or people; it imposes heavy duties on materials which affect every industry and the condition of every class; it excludes from the market competition in articles of prime necessity; and it taxes everything which comes into the country. It is an oppressive tariff, and being excessively cumbrous, is comparatively unprofitable. It is an impolitic tariff, because framed with a view to "protection," which means injustice to many for the benefit of few, and because it operates with unnecessary harshness upon the vast body of consumers.

A revenue tariff is practicable and desirable. The production of revenue being its only object, duties on coal, iron, lumber and salt would form no part of its provisions. It would be simple in its arrangement, after the manner of that of England. It would be operated for the sake of the Government—not in the interest of monopolists. Cannot Mr. SHERMAN perceive the distinction?

The amount of Customs revenue that must be raised to fulfill the requirements of the law is a guarantee against rash experimentalizing with the tariff. Mr. SHERMAN admits that "protection, ample and sufficient, is an inevitable incident of any tariff for revenue" which this country may be expected to adopt. What more can he desire? If a revenue tariff—that is, a tariff framed with exclusive reference to the revenue it may be made to yield—is, incidentally, amply protective, why object to its adoption?

When sovereignty accepts private hospitality, the fact is always supposed to possess a certain political significance. The *quid nuncs* deem it their special duty to investigate such events and to have a theory about them. The visit of General and Mrs. GRANT to Newport and their sojourn with Ex-Senator MORGAN has proved no exception to the general rule. Why did President GRANT go to see the Ex-Senator of New-York? Does he contemplate any Cabinet changes? Does he want a foreign Minister? Does he want the Ex-Senator's counsel about the finances or about anything else? Does he want the house of E. D. MORGAN & Co. to fund the national debt at 4½ per cent? Such are some of the questions with which a compliance with an old engagement by the President has disturbed otherwise the peaceful surface of Republican politics.

There is no reason to suppose the President's visit had any other significance than to illustrate a characteristic desire on his part to talk with all men by whose experience and judgment in public affairs he can profit. By mixing with men who possess special lights of any kind, no matter what their social or political associations, the President keeps out of ruts, keeps his mind clear of prejudices and open to instruction, and acquires a correct knowledge of public sentiment upon all the important problems of his administration. So long as he does that, he is in no danger of falling under the undue influence of any clique or *ring*, nor of persisting long in any policy or practices not in harmony with the feelings of the nation.

Important to Naturalized Citizens.

We publish in another column some important consular instructions recently issued by the State Department, touching the rights and obligations of naturalized citizens who may return to the country of their birth. The specific case was one presented to the Department by Mr. HALL, our Vice-Consul-General at Havana. This officer wrote that, in several instances coming to his knowledge, native-born Cubans, after having been naturalized as citizens of the United States, had returned to Cuba, had resided there permanently without disclosing the change in their allegiance, and in some cases had even accepted offices that can only be held by Spanish subjects; and he asked for instructions to guide him in such cases, should his official interference be demanded.

The Department, in laying down the general principles of duty and protection in these cases, declares that "it is possible for a naturalized citizen, by returning to his native country, and residing there with evident intent to remain, or by accepting offices there inconsistent with his adopted citizenship, or by concealing for a length of time the fact of his naturalization and passing himself off as a citizen of his native country, until occasion may make it his interest to ask the intervention of the country of his adoption, or in other ways which may show an intent to abandon his acquired rights, to so far resume his original allegiance as to absolve the Government of his adopted country from the obligation to protect him as a citizen while he remains in his native land." The question for the exercise of a sound discretion, in each particular case, is simply whether the applicant for consular protection has or has not in good faith maintained his allegiance to the United States. If he *has*, consular protection must be extended—but not otherwise. That this decision is sound and just can hardly be questioned. We have no doubt it disposes of a vast number of cases which have been appealed to as evidence of an indifference on the part of the Secretary of State to the violated rights of American citizens in Cuba.

Hon. Augusta Leigh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that the dreadful imputation cast by Mrs. STOWE on a lady who has hitherto been regarded as one to be respected by all the world for her devotion to her brother amid good and evil report, needs more corroboration and proof than the mere word of Lady BYRON. If, as she alleges, a child was born and lived for some years, its existence must have been known to others, and could be proved. Setting aside Mrs. STOWE'S inaccuracy in stating that Lord BYRON and his wife lived together for two years when one year and twelve days was the extent, we quote: "The true history of Lord and Lady BYON has long been perfectly understood in many circles in England." How is it then that public opinion made no sign when, eight years after his leaving England, and his body was brought back to his native soil, Mrs. LEIGH erected a tablet to him in Huchnall Church in her own name? How was it that we have this moment beneath our eyes a letter written twenty-seven years after BYRON'S death, by Mrs. LEIGH, dated St. James' Palace, Sept. 4, 1851, written to a gentleman of high standing, wishing him to grant an interview to a third party, in which she says:

"It is this boon that I would ask, and be so very grateful if you will grant! He was well known to my brother, and I am consequently much interested for him."

Being written from St. James' Palace speaks for itself, for every one knows the scrupulousness of Queen VICTORIA about the moral reputation of her *éntourage*, and the letter was written to a gentleman connected with the highest families in the peerage and personally acquainted with Lady BYRON.

Is it probable, were the facts as Mrs. STOWE relates, that Mrs. LEIGH would dare to bring forward her brother's name as an additional reason why the gentleman to whom she was writing should be interested in her *protégé*, when she must have known that if any persons were aware of her crime, this gentleman would be one of them most likely to be so. Mrs. STOWE, in her admiration for Lady BYRON, calumniates another woman equally unfortunate in her marriage relations, and whom the breath of slander has never before touched.

Until Mrs. STOWE'S article appeared, Mrs. LEIGH'S "womanhood" was looked upon as "pure" as Lady BYRON'S.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Mr. Logan.

Mr. A. D. LOGAN, a much-esteemed member of the New-York Bar, though of late years retired from practice, fell from the window of his room, in the third story, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Sunday morning, and expired almost immediately in the arms of the people who rushed to his relief.

Mr. LOGAN was about 65 years old. Not long since he leased a property which he owned at Hoboken for $12,000 a year during his life and something less than $4,000 for ninety-nine years thereafter. This eccentric arrangement pleased him very much for a time, and until about a year since, while traveling on the continent, he was struck with paralysis. Feeling his prospects of a long life, of which from the longevity of his parents he had reasonable expectations, were greatly impaired by this illness, he became very anxious about his financial situation, and yet more anxious about the future of some of his dependent kindred. This subject preyed upon his mind to that degree, we are told, that he reduced his expenses to the bare necessaries of life.

This is an illustration of the danger of risking any essential part of one's fortune upon his own life, in other words, of presuming unduly upon the duration of one's own existence. With a person of a nervous temperament it may lay the foundation of a solicitude from which there is no escape, and which is fatal to repose, if not to life itself.

Mr. LOGAN will be remembered by his old companions of the Bar as a man who inherited from his Scotch ancestors a subtle intellect, not a little given to metaphysical discussion, and a noble and elevated character. His impulses were all noble; his intellect betrayed some of the characteristics of genius; his conversation was always suggestive; and his society was highly appreciated. In his early years he wrote an ingenious pamphlet entitled "Uterine Emancipation," the object of which was to point out a method of getting rid of slavery by emancipating all the female offspring of the slaves. The children of such offspring, by the common-law doctrine that the offspring partakes of the social condition of its mother, would be free, and thus in due time slavery would cease to exist. This paper was ingeniously argued, but it appeared at a time when the nation was not prepared to listen to any argument looking to the extinction of slavery, and he never received any thanks for his efforts to show how it could be accomplished.

Mr. LOGAN was never married.

INCIDENTALS.

Colonel JOHN F. ASPER, member of Congress from Missouri, opposes the present enfranchisement of the ex-rebels in that State. He says that after the colored man is enfranchised he will be willing to extend the same boon to those who once undertook to destroy the State and the nation, believing that they will then be powerless to effect that object.

Some person advertises in the St. Louis papers, seeking information as to the present whereabouts of some one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, no one of whom can be found in the city during the heated term.

The Richmond *Dispatch* scouts the idea that Governor WALKER will resign if General CANBY insists upon forcing the test oath upon Virginia. It says that since his election he has risen to a higher place in the esteem and respect of those who knew him than he held before, and that he has no more idea of resigning than has the Blue Ridge of making a journey to the Suez Canal, to be present at the opening thereof.

The Providence *Journal*, Senator ANTHONY'S paper, says that Mr. JOHNSON'S election to the Senate would be no more annoying than that of any other conspicuous man, who had enjoyed the confidence and received the honors of the Republican Party and betrayed it. And incidentally, in the same article, it is remarked that the statement that the Senators who voted to acquit Mr. JOHNSON in the impeachment trial had been subjected to any treatment from their brother Senators different from that which they had experienced before, or that was accorded to other Senators, is quite without foundation.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* opposes the proposition to remove the national capital, saying, "Woe to the vandal hands that would tear down that proud monument which is the centre of the nation's pride if not of its territories." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* also opposes the project, saying that unless more overpowering reasons intervene, it seems like sacrilege to desert a spot that is hallowed by recollections which no other can possess.

With that supreme self-complacency which once was characteristic of a large number of the Southerners, the Charleston *News* says that the main objection to the West is that, like all new countries, it has no society and little culture, that it will be many years before it can have any which will compare to that of the Southern States.

Enthusiastic Bostonians are betting four to five that the Magenta colors will win in the international boat race.

A woman's suffrage convention, under the auspices of the National Association, is to be held at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Committee of the Alumni of Brown University, appointed to consider what measures shall be taken to advance the interests of that institution, will report at a meeting of the Alumni, to be held in the chapel of the University on the 31st inst.

Our Maryland exchanges all have much to say of the severity and ill effects of the long-continued drought. Springs are drying up, wells failing, the crops languish, and altogether the prospect to the agriculturist is painful.

The Boston *Post* invites all the opponents of prohibitory legislation in Massachusetts to stand on the Democratic platform this Fall, and very kindly says (it being before election) that it need not be regarded as an abandonment of party professions, or a laxity of political sentiment, when in fact it is the only thing that both parties can do to effect an emancipation on which all free action in the future depends.

President GRANT has declined an invitation to visit Providence. His time will be so fully occupied during his present visit to Rhode Island that he is not able to accept it.

Some of the people of Wilmington, N. C., are easily amused. The *Journal* tells us that the other day a little darkey vainly endeavored to get away from the stream from a steam fire engine, out for trial, but "with all his efforts, he could not escape the stream, in whatever direction he might attempt to run, and was knocked down several times in succession, to the amusement of the lookers-on."

The landlord of the Crawford House, at the White Mountains, has changed the name of Mount Pleasant to Mount Peabody, in honor of the philanthropist.

Notwithstanding the dearth of water in Philadelphia the pavement-scrubbing nuisance shows slight signs of abatement. Indeed, a local paper complains that gallons upon gallons of water are thrown recklessly into the gutters by stupid servants whose own brains are not sufficient to supply the deficiencies of their employers.

The editor of the Bristol (Tenn.) *News* says it is very certain that but little of the Confederate correspondence ever fell into the hands of the Federals, and that he saw that which is probably most valuable sealed and placed within the vaults of a Montreal bank not two years ago, where, unless it has been removed within twelve months, it remains, secure against every intruder.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Mexico.

From the Santa Fe Gazette, Aug. 14.

Governor PILE arrived out from St. Louis in Monday's coach, and was inaugurated Governor of New-Mexico by taking the oath of office prescribed by the organic act, in the Executive office at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Quite a large number of the citizens of Santa Fe assembled to witness the ceremonies, although they were intended to be conducted without any show or demonstration.

Governor MITCHELL, who was relieved by Governor PILE, introduced the latter to those present in a short and appropriate address, in which he alluded to the present condition of the Territory and her necessities, and the measures which in his opinion are required to remedy them.

Governor PILE responded in a few remarks, and promised to exert himself in his official capacity in behalf of the development of the resources of the Territory, after which he took the oath of office, became Governor of New-Mexico, and received the congratulations of the spectators.

During his incumbency of a little more than three years, Governor MITCHELL has discharged the executive duties of the Territory in the most satisfactory manner, and had the legislative branch of our Government properly responded to his recommendations, we would now be in a far more advanced and satisfactory condition than we find ourselves.

The Virginia Stay Law—Order by General Canby.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 97.—In answer to many inquiries, and to insure uniformity of practice, it is directed that in cases where writs of execution are applied for on the ground that the provisions of General Orders No. 80, current series, from these headquarters, have not been observed so as to entitle the debtor to the stay of execution therein specified, the plaintiff or his attorney shall file with the Clerk of the Court to which application is made, an affidavit setting forth affirmatively and specially in the terms of said order, that the payment of interest required by the same has not been made, which affidavit shall constitute *prima facie* authority for the clerk to issue the execution applied for. In cases where writs have already been issued, the plaintiff shall, if the defendant requires it, file the affidavit above prescribed.

By command of
Brevet Major-General CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool Aug. 12, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later than those brought by the *Deutschland*.

From a Constantinople telegram received in Vienna, it appears that the Porte has abandoned for the present its reported intention of sending a special messenger to the Viceroy of Egypt, and that the Ambassadors of France, England and Russia are exerting themselves in accordance with the instructions they have received, to appease the dispute that has arisen between the Sultan and his vassal. The Paris *Débats* thinks it is no doubt out of deference to the representations of the three Powers that the messenger has not been sent.

The *Independent du Centre*, of Clermont-Ferrand, (Puy-de-Dôme,) contains an account of a fearful occurrence. The diligence from that town to Bort was three days back ascending a steep hill-side beyond Tanves, when it was suddenly enveloped in two clouds, heavily charged with electricity, coming in opposite directions, and which met at that point. Suddenly a flash was seen, accompanied by a loud detonation, and the postilion and the five horses by which the vehicle was being drawn were all struck dead. None of the passengers were hurt.

The project of uniting the North Sea and the Baltic by a canal, which will enable vessels to avoid the passage either by the Belt or the Sound, is revived. The proposed canal will commence at Kiel, cross Holstein, and terminate at Brunsbuttel, on the right bank of the Elbe, just before it enters the North Sea. The merchants of Bremen and Hamburg have offered to coöperate in the execution of this work, but the Prussian Government has decided on executing it on its own responsibility.

The *Imparcial* of Madrid, speaking of the new United States Minister in Spain, says:

"General SICKLES, one of the improvised heroes of the Potomac, is a man of handsome features and martial bearing, which the loss of his right leg in battle seems to enhance. The staff of the American Legation consists of six gentlemen, four of whom are military, a remark I make for those who vaunt that militarism has not infiltrated itself into American institutions. One detail I must mention relative to an innovation of courtly etiquette in favor of the General. It is customary that, when Ambassadors are presented to Spanish Monarchs in the royal seats of Aranjuez or La Granja, the fountains of those remarkable gardens be made to play to the sound of military music and with a stateliness of ceremony, which is an Oriental characteristic of Spain. The Regent, with his well-known modesty, has always declined the little princely privileges to which his high rank entitled him. For instance, no person other than of the Royal blood is entitled to the privilege of riding on horseback or in a carriage in the Royal Gardens, yet the Regent, although refusing to avail himself of this privilege, observing that the American Minister's honorable misfortune (loss of his limb in battle) deprived him of the pleasure of witnessing the fountains playing, kindly placed a small basket-carriage and a team of ponies at his disposal. Thus, the representative of the Great Republic is the first person not of royal blood who has driven in a carriage in the Royal Gardens of La Granja."

The affairs of the *Queen's Messenger* were before Mr. HAWKINS, at Croydon Assizes, on the 10th. Mr. HUGHES, the late publisher of the paper, brought an action against Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, the proprietor, for damages caused by wrongful dismissal, and also for arrears of pay. Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY was not present, and his solicitor made no defence. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that he was entitled to substantial damages, because the public loved scandal, and such a publication was sure to succeed. The Judge, however, declined to admit the claim for prospective advantages, which he held were balanced by the perilous character of publications like the *Queen's Messenger*. The jury found for the amount due only.

A workman at Liége has invented a breechloading rifle which will discharge thirty bullets per minute. The trials which have been made show that it will bear a charge of forty-two grammes of powder and thirty-five bullets.

A painting has recently been discovered at Pompeii, representing the circus of that city as it existed a short time before its destruction. This is the first painting of the kind which has been discovered, since the Romans usually selected mythological or agricultural subjects. It is observable that the circus was planted with trees.

A melancholy accident, says the *Gazette de Lauzanne*, occurred a short time since at Grindenwold. Mme. WAHLSSCHAFF, wife of the Director of the Dresden Bank, with their only son, a lad of thirteen, was on the bridge of the Lutschine, when the husband and a guide, who had remained together a short distance behind, observed an enormous block of ice carried along by the violence of the stream. He called to Mme. WAHLSSCHAFF to fly, but either he was not heard by her, or she was paralyzed by terror, for she remained motionless, and the immense mass being impelled against the frail structure, carried it away with both the mother and the son.

Advices from Odessa continue to confirm the prospects of the harvest in Southern Russia. The quantity of wheat will be very large. Of Indian corn the yield will be heavier than at any time during the past four years, and the rye crop is also extremely abundant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes under date of Aug. 6:

"M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC writes to the editor of the *Figaro* for the purpose of contradicting a report, which he states is current, of his having experienced a sensation of faintness during the late duel. M. DE CASSAGNAC begs his readers to believe that although excessively ill, he was not faint. 'In my bed since Sunday, I only got up to fight. As soon as I returned I went back to my bed, burning with fever, from which I suffered before, during and after the duel.' These facts he is most anxious to convince the world of, and to prove their veracity he can produce in testimony fifty visitors as well as his doctor, who called on him on his return home. M. DE CASSAGNAC's letter is another proof, if any were wanting, of the immense utility of the institution of dueling: not only do the words and gestures of the parties, when on the ground, become matters of European interest, but also, as it would appear, the minutest details of the health of the combatants, before as well as after the encounter. Thus, a pair of hot-headed, and in the great majority of instances brainless, boys occupy public attention for several consecutive days."

ENGLAND.

The Fatal Accident to Mr. Cornelius Grinnell.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 11.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the body of Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of New-York, who unfortunately met his death by falling from the drawing-room floor window of the house where he was temporarily lodging, after quitting the annual dinner of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. Sir JOHN BURGOYNE was foreman of the jury.

Mr. J. G. BENNETT, the owner of the American schooner *Dauntless*, and Mr. HOMANS, Commodore of the New-York Atlantic Yacht Club, were both examined, and their joint evidence was to the effect that they left the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in company with the deceased at about 12:30 o'clock, and went to the deceased's lodgings, where he was going to accommodate them both with a bed, and they entered the house for that purpose; but while in the drawing-room Mr. BENNETT expressed his disinclination to inconvenience Mr. GRINNELL, and left the house for the purpose of finding a lodging elsewhere, but Mr. HOMANS remained behind. Immediately afterward Mr. GRINNELL threw up the window and Venetian blind, and stepped out, under the belief that there was a balcony in front of it, wishing to induce Mr. BENNETT to return. Having lost his balance, he fell headlong into the street, his head coming in contact with the pavement with great force, and there can be no doubt that death was instantaneous. When Mr. BENNETT got to the door of the house he saw the body of a man lying in the street, and at the same moment Mr. HOMANS rushed down stairs and exclaimed, "Good God! Mr. GRINNELL has fallen out of the window." Mr. HOMANS and Mr. BENNETT immediately took up their friend and conveyed him into the house, and communicated to the Club the melancholy intelligence. They also sent for medical assistance, and Dr. HOLLAND immediately attended, but his services were unavailing, as he pronounced life to have been extinct for some time before his arrival.

In answer to questions both from the Coroner and the jury, Mr. BENNETT and Mr. HOMANS distinctly stated that at the time they went home with Mr. GRINNELL he was perfectly sober and knew well what he was about.

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK had also volunteered to give evidence upon this point, but was not called.

Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, the foreman of the jury, also stated that at 12:30 o'clock on this night, before he left the Club, he had a conversation of some minutes' duration with the deceased, and at that time he was perfectly and entirely sober.

Dr. HOLLAND stated that shortly after 2 o'clock he was called to the lodgings of the deceased. The body was quite warm, but there was a fracture at the base of the skull, and when he moved the body on the side blood flowed from the nostrils and one ear. In his opinion death must have been instantaneous.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and appended to it an expression of opinion that the window in question was most dangerous. [The window is a plate-glass window, almost flush with the floor.]

The Coroner entirely concurred with the verdict, and also as to the observations appended to it, and said they should be forwarded to the proper authorities.

A New Eastern Difficulty—Celestial Imperial Etiquette.

From the London Herald, Aug. 12.

The Imperial family of China have caused it to be intimated to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Envoy at Pekin, that they cannot receive the Duke of EDINBURGH on "a footing of equality." Here is a pretty difficulty, indeed, for diplomacy to settle. How shall the scruples of the Imperial family of China be over come, or what is to be done to avenge the insult to our Prince? It is clear that we cannot deal with the Emperor TUNG-CHIH quite as freely as we might with his Majesty, MATUTAERA or METHUSALEM, King of the Maories, who raised precisely the same point of etiquette in regard to the Duke of EDINBURGH. There is a vast difference between the two potentates, especially since the Chinese Empire has come within the circle of the civilised Powers. Even if it were worth while to contend for a "footing of equality" between the Princes of our royal house and the representatives of the dynasty of CHING, the latest policy of the British Government forbids us to hope that the insult will be avenged, as it would have been in the unregenerate days when we executed our own laws in China. We could not very well go to war with China, as we nearly did when the ko-tow was demanded of Lord AMHERST, because the Chinese Princes will not meet our Prince. We are bound to make some allowance for the susceptibilities of a house which includes the sun, and, we believe, some of the more important of the constellations in its genealogical tree.

But if we concede this point to the Imperial family of China, it is impossible that on our part we can admit them to a "footing of equality" in respect to the other rights and privileges of civilized nations. Either China is or is not one of the civilised Powers. If she is, then we cannot tolerate any insolent airs, founded upon a barbaric theory of her superiority. If she is not, then we are bound to reverse much of the recent policy of our Government, and to treat the Chinese as yet without the pale of nations. And although it is of very little consequence whether the Duke of EDINBURGH is admitted to be on a footing of equality with the Imperial Princes, it is of some importance that we should insist upon China not claiming at one and the same time the privileges of a civilized State, and yet acting according to her ancient barbaric instincts.

SPAIN.

Official Statements in Regard to the Revolution—Circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The following is the text of a circular lately addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic representatives of Spain in foreign countries. It professes to explain the progress and position of the revolution:

MADRID, Aug. 2, 1869.

The movement which produced the revolution of September had scarcely terminated when the Provisional Government, by the credit and appreciation in which the illustrious individuals who composed it were held, and by the explicit and universal consent of the local juntas, born amid the tumult and the triumphant joy of the people, had to accept the arduous enterprise of directing the efforts of the Spanish nation in that decisive crisis. One of the first duties they had to comply with was to justify fully before the civilized Powers of the world the revolution, explaining its causes and exhibiting the picture of the reforms proposed to be realized. This gave rise to the circular of the Minister of State of 19th October, 1868, directed to the diplomatic agents of Spain abroad. Much of what was then announced as a hope has come to be a fact. For the Government improvised in the first moments of the necessities of the revolutionary period, there has been substituted the Regency of the Kingdom, established by the Constitution of the State, until such time as the representatives of the nation designate the person who shall occupy the throne of its glorious monarchy. The fundamental code, in which are consigned individual rights and the amplest liberal institutions, being promulgated and accepted by the immense majority of the country, it is evident that the revolution in its onward march has conquered the gravest obstacles. The sterile threats of some perturbators cannot now occasion grave dreads, for the Government count upon measures ample to secure peace, and that the seed of civilization and of richness which liberty has sown in our soil may grow without hindrance and fructify abundantly. Such is the solicitude, and such the constant desire of those who to-day govern the Spanish nation, on whose sovereign will they count to carry it to a happy termination. In this situation the Spanish Government esteem it just and convenient to say to the Governments of friendly nations by their official agents what they have done up to now, and what they propose to do in the future in order to consolidate the revolution, and to make it fruitful in beneficial results.

The Provisional Government, following the path laid down by the principal heroes of the Revolution, began by respecting the general will in such a manner as showed they had no intent to proceed by surprise or by improvisation, but leaving all principal questions to the supreme decision of the people. With this end immediately that passions were calmed, the Administration reorganized, and a more tranquil period arrived at, they convoked the Cortes Constituentes. The elections were most free. Exercising universal suffrage for the first time, nearly three millions of electors of all parties resorted to the urns, and, free from intimidation and corrupt promises, emitted their votes without the electoral agitation disturbing public peace for one single moment. The Spanish people thus offered a spectacle sufficient to confound their detractors forever, and to leave demonstrated their enlightenment, their sensitiveness, and their prudence. The result of these elections, which present themselves as a model to the most cultured peoples, has been a Cortes Constituents in which, mixed with a great majority formed of the ancient Liberal Parties, there have come representatives of the traditional interests and preoccupations, and of the high clergy, and some elected by the Republican Party, which in the heat of the revolutionary movement, and thanks to its active propaganda, obtained a very considerable number of proselytes. The Sovereign Assembly being constituted, the Provisional Government resigned to its powers, the illustrious Duke DE LA TORRE immediately receiving the mission to constitute the executive power to govern the nation, while the Cortes consecrated themselves to the arduous labor of solving the problems which concerned the Constitution of the State.

It is necessary here to note that both before and after the assembling of the Cortes, the Government, though fortunately very few times, were under the dire necessity of appealing to force to repress some fanatics who rose in arms in cities distant from the capital without taking into account that every way was open to the peaceful struggle of their ideas, and that as the better doctrine would be sure to triumph in this peaceful struggle, it was a crime against liberty and against the nation to appeal to arms. In spite of these bloody intervals, small, indeed, if we consider the deep and complete transformation working in Spain, the general state of calmness, of order, of generosity to the vanquished, and of respect to property and person, have corresponded to what was to be expected from the noble Spanish people.

It is also fitting to record that the Cortes have discussed with open doors, without guards or defenders, and with serene majesty the most arduous questions, the political debates offering grand examples of moderation and patriotism, just models and beautiful and rich patterns of wisdom and of eloquence. If the first legislative period of the Cortes has been beneficial to the reputation and to the glory of Spain, it has not been less so for the consolidation of the revolution. The Constitution of July 1, 1869, is a *résumé* of the aspirations of the Spanish people in the historic period we are passing over, and a compendium of the loyal transactions accepted by the ancient Liberal parties of Spain. The importance of the precepts involved in the Constitution, approved by an immense majority of the representatives of the people, is incontestable; but the three capital points it contains ought to call principally the attention of all thinking men. The first is that which has for its object to consign in all their extension those rights which the peoples of Europe and of America most advanced in culture, some under a democratic regimen, in others lasting and even predominating a powerful aristocracy, have written in their fundamental codes; and, what is even more appropriate, rooted in their customs and practiced in their public life. In Spain democracy has been the principal proposer of those rights, thus gaining the honor of considering those conquests its own, and of placing them before the revolution as the first blazon of its standard. Individual rights being accepted by the majority of the representatives of the people, there remain consigned in the Constitution of the State not only universal suffrage, but also the right to every Spaniard to emit freely his ideas and opinions, by speech and by writing, to hold peaceful meetings, and to associate together for all human ends not contrary to morality; and finally to direct petitions, individually or collectively, to the Cortes, the King and the authorities. The Constitution, considered on these grounds, is more liberal and ample than those of many representative monarchies, or those of many States who have adopted the republican form of government. It is to be hoped that the Spanish people, not listening to the excitations of some illusory ones who dream of greater progresses, and depreciating the perfidious insinuations of others who wish to mislead them, so as to make them appear incapable to exercise and practice the rights and liberties which they have conquered by their ardor, will, on the contrary, make, as they have hitherto done, a prudent, worthy and moderate use of the democratic institutions which for the first time, and in all their extension, are consigned in their fundamental code.

Not less extraordinary is the novelty which is introduced into the political organization of Spanish society by the establishment for the first time in our country of religious liberty.

Victorious in her secular struggle against Islamism, Spain appeared powerful in the general concert of the nations of Europe to dispense the light of the modern age, and confounding and identifying the religious sentiment with her then desire for predominance, and with her anxiety for glory, she made the love of country and the pride of race one thing with intolerance, believing themselves the new people of God, and declaring themselves the champions of a cause against which there struggle not only peoples valorous and energetic, but the impetuous and invincible spirit of human progress. Hence her defeat and prostration at the end of two centuries of gigantic combats, in which she carried the terror of her arms, the fame of her name, her religion, her laws, her language and her cultivation to the very ends of the earth. The decadence to which at the beginning of the century Spain had fallen is only explained by the fanaticism which, compressing the intelligence of her sons, expelling from her soil those who most actively cultivated and enriched it, separating herself from the current of civilization, suffocating with absurd and restraining bonds commerce and industry, and placing her richest fields in the hands of the clergy, as a pious offering, delivered to them the direction of all conscience and the germ of all thought. The terrible lesson with which Providence punished such an error did not happily drive the ancient faith out of our souls, but it mitigated and even extirpated intolerance from many hearts. By this means, and it is proper to recognize it when religious liberty has come to be established in our laws, tolerance was already in our customs. Unfortunately superstition and imposition, already rejected by the natural vivacity and right judgment of the middle and popular classes, took refuge in these latter times in the Royal palaces. Hence doubtless arises the erroneous conception formed of us in many countries of Europe, where they imagined that the majority of the Spaniards thought and felt in that epoch as in the middle of the sixteenth century, the which not only offends the Spanish people, attributing to them the anachronisms and sentiments incompatible with the present state of civilization, but which conspires to discredit the revolution. Agreed, then, on insisting that the religious sentiment and Catholic faith subsist in all their integrity in the immense majority of the nation, we condemn all ideas of violence, all proposition of intolerance, all attempts to renew the isolated crime which sacrilegiously stained the cathedral of Burgos with blood. The Constitution being adjusted to the present state of the beliefs of the Spanish people establishes first of all in its article 21 that "the nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion," but at the same time it establishes that the "public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without more limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right." Finally, the same article declares these rules applicable to Spaniards who profess other religion than Catholic. In this point, therefore, the situation created by the revolution of September has given complete satisfaction to the universal complaints which all the nations of Europe and of the civilized world made when they rooted out religious intolerance, and it took refuge in Spain as its last bulwark. To-day, moreover, without offending the Catholic sentiment and the pure faith of the Spaniards, the foreigners who arrive on this generous soil may count, not only on the protection due to them for the exercise of their industries, but on the right to adore God freely according to their consciences. By this single deed the Spanish Government hope to obtain the most lively and efficacious sympathies of all the States of Europe and of the civilized orb, which, though differing in respect of institutions, are nevertheless unanimous in respect to the grand principle of religious liberty.

The third question, which has been amply, serenely and luminously debated in the Cortes, is that of the form of government of the State. In vain an intelligent, energetic and active minority have made superhuman efforts of passion and of eloquence to eradicate from the minds the ancient faith in the monarchical form. Notwithstanding that the Cortes have been elected in moments favorable to the most Radical tendencies, and notwithstanding that the personality of no Prince obtained any influence over the popular mind either by intervention in the revolutionary acts, or by any other cause, such is the faith the Spaniards have in the monarchical form, that an immense majority of them have consigned it in the Constitution.

The Cortes, comprehending that liberty is not the exclusive patrimony of any particular form of government, have proclaimed all the rights of the citizen; have established chambers elected by universal suffrage; have guaranteed all liberties, and have placed the monarchy as the crown of the edifice. In chapter 4 of the Constitution are the faculties of the monarch similar in everything to those enjoyed by the constitutional monarchs of Europe, and in chapter 5 is the provision for the succession to the Crown and for the Regency of the kingdom. Making application of the last precept consigned in article 83 of the Constitution, the Cortes, before suspending their session, elevated to the office of Regent of the kingdom Don FRANCISCO SERRANO, President of the Provisional Government and of the Executive Power, who has by his noble qualities of character secured the general estimation, and whose intrepidity contributed as much to the triumph of the Revolution as his tact and prudence have done to consolidate it. His Highness conferred immediately on his illustrious companion of revolutionary initiative, General PRIM, Count de Reus, the formation of a new Ministry, the which has suffered an important modification in order that there should enter into it two individuals of Democratic proclivities, thus representing in power the three ancient parties who combined to carry the national rising to a head. The Cortes, on naming a Regent, have wished to establish the Monarchy itself as soon as possible. The Regent is to-day the Supreme Head of the State, while the representatives of the country, availing themselves of the suspension of the Sessions and placing themselves into direct contact with their constituents, come prepared to resolve definitely the election of the monarch. It is all-important to the grandeur and the future of the Spanish nation that the monarch who has to rule over its destinies with the concurrence of the Cortes may obtain the greatest number of suffrages, may be worthy of the high honor conferred upon him, and on wearing the glorious crown of SAN FERNANDO and of CHARLES V., the Magnanimous, may be saluted with jubilee and love by all Spaniards. In order that the Cortes may finish the work commenced, by electing in due time the monarch, a faculty exclusively reserved to them, the Government have high duties to fulfill in the present pause from parliamentary labors. First of all they propose to repress with firmness the illegalities, the disorders, and the spirit of anarchy which are particularly excited without doubt by the reaction in some districts in order to give occasion and sustenance to discontent, by accusing the liberty enjoyed to-day of incompatibility with the public tranquillity. They hope equally to suffocate with prompt punishment all the efforts of the partisans of a moping legitimacy, which seeks by violence to obtain the crown, with which only the Cortes, in virtue of the powers the nation has confided to them, have the right to deck he whom they consider most worthy. They trust finally that peace will not be long in reëstablishing itself in Cuba, and that its representatives may come, as those of Porto Rico have already come, to take their seats in the Congress, and to concur in the formation of the new laws which public opinion claims with urgency for those distant regions.

The reform in a liberal sense of the customs tariffs, if availed of as it ought to be, will create the means of celebrating advantageous treaties of commerce with France, England, Portugal, Italy and other countries, thus fomenting the exportation of our productions. The arrangement of the question of finance, object of the most serious preoccupation on the part of the Government, who are resolved Spain shall comply with her promises, the preparation of the organic laws which have to be discussed in the next meeting of the Cortes to complete the constitutional work, and other labors no less important, all directed to the reorganization of the country and the consolidation of the revolution, have to occupy preferentially the attention of the Cabinet which has merited the confidence of the Regent of the Kingdom and of the Cortes, and which proposes to satisfy, as far as they can, the lively sentiments of order and liberty of the entire nation. The State, therefore, having now a determined and definite form, and a supreme head who possesses irrefragable titles of legitimacy the most valued now in civilized nations, the hour has without doubt arrived to regulate our relations with the friendly Powers. With this object his Highness the Regent of the Kingdom has already sent their credentials to all the representatives of Spain, certain that in their turn the other States will do what is proper, as already some of the most important have done. As regards the relations interrupted with some of the States of America, the Government are disposed to renew them, if they on their part desire it without requiring anything contrary to our interests or our decorum.

By order of the Regent, I send you this dispatch, of which you will give a copy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the end that he may know officially and authentically our thoughts and propositions, and may rectify any error which may have been incurred respecting Spain, the march of its revolution, and the views and intentions of those who are at its front.

MANUEL SILVELA.

The Carlist Movement.

Letters from Spain represent the Carlist insurrection in a more serious light than the semi-official telegrams. A correspondent of the *Patrie* writes, under date of the 7th inst.:

"There is no truth in the assurances given every day in the Madrid *Gazette*, of the dispersion of the Carlist bands in La Mancha. All the bands exist as on the first day, and in the same positions. They avoid all conflict with the troops, who are harassed and without food. The horses, especially, are in a pitiable plight; the herbage is burnt up by the intense heat, and they receive no rations. There are 5,000 troops between Puertollano and Cabeza del Buey, along the railway and in the valley of Alcudia, not reckoning the flying columns which are acting against the troops of Sabriegos in Estremadura and the mountains of Toledo. There have been only two or three chance skirmishes, which are nothing to boast of. The prisoners taken have been poor wretches, shepherds and the like, who have been picked up by the wayside. Every Alcalde who has published the law of 1821 thinks himself justified in applying it himself, and condemning to death right and left. Thus, last week two poor creatures were shot in cold blood, without trial, by the volunteers of the locality."

Another letter, dated the 6th, says:

"The curé of Alsabon has been taken, with many of his band, and all have been brought before the Council of War sitting at Toledo to be judged under the provisions of the law of 1821. It is probable the curé will be shot to-morrow. A band had been formed in the neighborhood of Monte Allegro, in Catalonia. It was overtaken yesterday by the column sent in pursuit of it, and nine men killed. At Astorga five prisoners were brought in yesterday among whom were three curés. A priest, a professor in the Seminary of Astorga, commanded the band whose first act was the cowardly murder of the Mayor of Val de San Lorenzo. A canon of the cathedral of the same town commands another band; a canon of Leon is at the head of another which is now in flight, actively pursued by the troops. Several other curés have left their parishes to place themselves under the order of a certain BALANZATEGUI, who still keeps the field."

THE CRACOW NUN.

Further Particulars of Her History.

From the Eastern Budget.

The sister of the unfortunate BARBARA UBRYK, who is still living at Warsaw, has communicated to a Polish paper some further particulars of her history. It appears from her statement that her parents were small landed proprietors, and that they died young, leaving four daughters. Of these ANNA, afterward named BARBARA, was brought up by her aunt, and afterward sent to the school of the Order of the Visitation. Here she became ill, upon which she was taken by the Countess DZIEWANOWSKA into her house. As soon as her health began to improve she again begged to be taken to the Convent of the Visitation, but she was refused admission. She then obtained an introduction to the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, and since then her family heard nothing more of her, except that she had become insane and was well treated. One of the letters sent to ELEANOUR UBRYK (BARBARA's sister) by the Abbess of the convent is as follows:

The news which you received about the illness of your sister is correct. She has been suffering from a severe mental disorder for the last three years, and is subject to very violent fits. If you lament her unfortunate position, we do so even more. We have to pay a great deal for her medical treatment, and are in constant fear of her. It is very painful to us that, as the physicians say, she must have suffered from this illness before, and we were never told of it; for if we had known it she would not have been admitted to our convent. You may be quite at ease as to the treatment of your sister; we do her no harm, and she would be unhappy if she were anywhere else. The convent is a great protection to her, though God has made her a great and heavy cross to us.

JOSEPHA ZAZIARSKA,
Abbess of the Carmelites.

CRACOW, Aug. 11, 1851.

The following letter, dated April 29, 1843, is from the unhappy nun herself:

MY DEAR LOUISA: I am glad to have some news from you and your sisters. I, by the grace of God, am strong, and satisfied with my position. The Government made difficulties as to my entering the convent, it not being permitted to receive foreigners; but that also was got over by the grace of God, and now I have been a professed nun for three years, which seem to me like a day. From this you can judge how happy I am, and thankful to God and my respected mothers that they have accepted me into their holy society. As you are still unmarried, I wish you would be speedily devoted to St. Joseph, for he is the patron of those who wish to select a profession. Do not complain of your work, for God most blesses the property which is gained by the work of one's hands. Do the will of God, and you will be happy and prosperous. If you intend to write to me, do so in the name of BARBARA, for my name has been changed since I entered the convent.

BARBARA UBRYK.

SCIENCE.

The Meetings of the American Association—Address of the Retiring President—A Day of Recreation—An Excursion—Historical Reminiscences—Marblehead, Hull, Fort Warren, Nahant and Minot's Ledge Light-House—Cause of the Decline of Salem's Commerce.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Friday, Aug. 20, 1869.

According to public notice, the address of Dr. B. A. GOULD, the President of the last meeting of the Association, was delivered on Friday evening in the Salem Tabernacle Church. A large number of the members and the public manifested their interest in the occasion. After paying fitting tribute to the distinguished men who had occupied his position, the speaker alluded to the labors of the scientific men of Massachusetts of an early day as giving character to our national culture. But although we have made progress in literature and science, this has not kept pace with that of many other nations whose difficulties have been equally great. After stating the provisions made for the encouragement of scientific investigation in Europe, the speaker affirmed that it was the wisest policy as well as the evident duty of a wealthy people to apply their resources to the development of a scientific taste and the encouragement of useful discoveries. It is a matter for congratulation, he said, that the American people are taking part in this great intellectual campaign for the conquest of nature, and rendering it tributary to the welfare of man. The speaker considered the great obstacles to scientific progress in this country arose from a misconception of real utility which led to an underestimate of what appeared to be immediately advantageous, and rendered men impatient of results. Science was also advocated upon improper grounds. The beneficial influence of the stimulus derived from trade, manufactures and arts was acknowledged, and while the liberality of our people furnished hopeful indications for future development. In closing the speaker paid a high tribute to the labors of this Association.

THE RECEPTION.

After the conclusion of the address the members repaired to the residence of Mr. WALCOTT, on Lafayette-street, where a social reception had been prepared for them. The company was select, the affair enjoyable, and the music good, while the members and their guests in the pleasures of social converse, passed a few hours most pleasantly, the memory of which will long remain.

THE EXCURSION.

The authorities and citizens, in a quiet, unostentatious way, seem determined to make the meeting of the Association not only memorable in their history, but also in the memory of their guests, to which in future years they will recur with pleasure. Hence it was arranged that Saturday should be a day of rest from the harassing consideration of scientific papers, and in place of discussions upon Brachiopods, Phyllopods, Cetacea, Polyzoa, *et id omne genus*, an excursion was substituted to Minot Ledge Lighthouse, to get to which necessitated a sail on the ocean—with its rugged shores and beautiful adjacent lands. All the arrangements were accordingly made, and Saturday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock the streets of old Salem leading to Philips' wharf presented a busy appearance as crowds on foot and in carriages wended their way to the steamer *Escort*, specially chartered for the occasion. Some five hundred embarked, which completely crowded the steamer with a precious freight. As we walked along, in conversing with a citizen about the possibility of a storm, and remarking "it would be a great calamity to lose so valuable a cargo," he waggishly replied "There would be great rejoicing among the *Bugs!*" This incidental jest shows how the mind of Salem is exercised over the labors of the Association.

Besides Mayor COGSWELL and a large representation of the leading citizens of Salem of both sexes, Mayor SHURTLEFF of Boston, and Mayor BUFFON of Lynn, were among the guests. The Salem brass band, with fourteen pieces, were in attendance, and by their excellent performances added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Soon after leaving the wharf, the clouds lifted and the sun came out, while the heat, which had been oppressive, gave place to a bracing breeze. Our steamer proved a good sailer, and all things seemed to conspire to make the trip a pleasant one. After passing the numerous islands, crowned with light-houses and fortifications, with which the harbor abounds, and the promontory of Marblehead, with its quaint old town, we entered the ocean, near the point where the memorable action between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* was fought in the war of 1812. This was so near the shores that thousands of people were gathered to witness it, and returned home with saddened hearts when they saw the two vessels move off. Afterward, when a funeral service was to be performed in memory of Captain LAWRENCE and Lieutenant LUDLOW, it was with great difficulty that a church could be obtained in which to hold the service, so strong was the feeling here against the war. At length a small retired church was procured by BENJAMIN W. CROWNSHIELD, then Secretary of the Navy, who was from Salem, and then Judge STORY delivered an address to quite a large audience, among whom were several members of the Cabinet.

Our course lay straight for Minot's Ledge Light-house, off the Cohasset Rocks. We approached close to the light, which is about seventy-five feet high, and built of granite bolted and dovetailed into the rock. The previous light-house was built of iron, but was twisted off by the force of the waves. The present building is a fine specimen of architecture, and is as strong as can be made; yet, in a severe storm, it sways with the force of the wind and the waves. On our return, as we passed nearer the land, we could plainly see the town of Hull, so famous in politics, of which it is facetiously said, "As goes the town of Hull, so goes Massachusetts." The town polls about thirty votes.

Keeping across the mouth of Boston Harboe we landed at Fort Warren and surveyed that fine fortress. The walls are of large-sized blocks of solid granite, and all the appointments are in the best order. The fort incloses about four acres of ground and mounts three hundred guns, some of which are 15-inch columbiads. Here MASON and SLIDELL were confined during their brief imprisonment. Here MOSBY, the rebel cavalry raider, and many other rebel officers were also confined during the war. Herein also many civil prisoners were incarcerated.

After a hasty examination we reëmbarked and our course was directed to Nahant, a peninsula jutting out from the coast of Lynn into the ocean and celebrated as a Summer resort, especially for the wealthy people of Boston, many of whom have their Summer residences upon the point. A man named TUDOR owns the principal portion of the ground here and has laid out a garden for the accommodation of picnic parties visiting the place. Being an original genius he devised a new method of furnishing a name for this garden, and spelling the name Siloam backward you have Maolis, the name he chose. A score of hacks and stages soon transported the whole party to the garden, about half a mile distant, where in pleasant Summer-houses we were served with an excellent fish chowder and other refreshments in profusion.

We soon returned to the vessel, and were again coursing our way over the deep, headed for Gloucester Point, and then slowly coasted along the north shore, thus adding to the length and pleasure of the voyage. The main reason, however, for a change of course was that the low tide would not allow us to land at the wharf in Salem until 7 o'clock.

This fact furnishes a key to the reason of the great change which has come over our commerce. As you visit the wharves and storehouses of Salem and pass through its streets, lined with palatial residences, look at its Custom-house and other buildings, you are prepared for the statement made to me by an old citizen, that when he began a sailor's life, fifty years ago, there were 130 ships owned in the port, of which 53 traded beyond the Cape of Good Hope. These ships carried silver sometimes to the amount of $100,000 each, with which to buy their East India cargoes, and their crews were principally Salem young men, who expected and did rise to be officers and owners. Then Salem merchants compelled those of New-York and other places to come here and buy their foreign goods; but now scarcely a ship is owned in Salem, and the coasting trade is small. How comes this wonderful change? The answer is found in the lack of water in the harbor to accommodate the large ships required by the demands of the modern foreign trade. The class of ships formerly used were of three or four hundred tons burden, and had no difficulty in entering this harbor. But when vessels of from eight to fifteen hundred tons' capacity began to be used, they necessarily sought other harbors, and thus, by rapid strides, the commercial greatness of Salem departed. But her sons are merchant princes still. They have merely changed their base and carry on the same trade on a larger scale in other places. Thus the Essex House, conducted by mine host LEAVITT, in which many of the distinguished members of the Association are stopping, was built by the celebrated WM. GREY in 1804, and used as the residence of his family until the change of trade induced his removal to Boston. So, many of the merchants of New-York are Salem people, and have carried with them that intelligence and thrift to which they had been trained here.

We landed at 7 o'clock, and the party had barely time to reach their lodgings before the storm which had threatened in the morning came on, deluging the streets and all who were exposed to its fury.

ANOTHER RECEPTION.

The rain, however, did not prevent, as it was feared it would, the assemblage of a large number of gentlemen and ladies at the reception given in the evening at the residence of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING. Dr. LORING is an urbane gentleman, who has retired from active business, and now divides his time between agricultural operations and intellectual pursuits. He stands high in the estimation of the community, and rumor says he is already spoken of as the next candidate for Governor of the State. At his hospitable mansion a large representation of the Association passed a pleasant evening, thus closing the festivities of the day.

MERRIMACK.

Ex-President Johnson on Repudiation.

From the Knoxville (Tenn) Whig, Aug. 18.

Last night, at the solicitation of many friends, Ex-President JOHNSON addressed his fellow-citizens from the verandah of the Lamar House on the political issues of the day.

The speaker took the ground that the repudiation of the national debt was inevitable, as it was not constitutionally contracted, and animadverted on the injustice of paying gold to the holders of bonds and depreciated paper to the workingmen and soldiers.

Mr. JOHNSON also intimated in this connection, regarding Tennessee, that the State debt would probably go by the board, in view of what he styles the loose manner in which her financial policy has been conducted. This latter would, if carried into effect, cause a consternation among the holders of our State bonds.

The Lincoln Monument Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 18th inst. I observe an inquiry, "What has become of the money?" and that you "pause for a reply." In answer to that inquiry I will say that a large amount of money was collected from incorporated companies and others, and placed in the hands of a gentleman as treasurer, who was at that time the President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, and who now is a speculator in up-town property. What has become of the money, I with many others would like to know.

A NEW-YORKER.

NIAGARA FALLS, (Canada Side,) Aug. 20, 1869.

REFORM LEAGUE.—This is the title of a new weekly, devoted to the consideration of revenue and financial problems, which has recently been started in Boston. It is edited by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, a gentleman who enjoys an enviable reputation as a political economist. The "mission" is thus defined by the members of the League at a meeting held in Boston in April last:

First—To promote the enactment of a simple, moderate and effective tariff, under which the large revenue which it will be probably necessary to collect for many years to come, from duties upon foreign imports, may be collected at the least cost to the people, and with the least possible interference with their industrial pursuits.

Second—To oppose all special legislation of the enactment of any laws intended to foster private or class interest.

Third—With due regard to a regular, but for the present a moderate annual payment upon the principal of our debt, to secure the appropriation of a considerable portion of the surplus revenue now accruing above the interest and the necessary expenses of the Government, to the abatement of some of the most onerous taxes imposed under the existing tariff.

Fourth—To promote the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity with all States upon the continent of North America.

Fifth—To promote reform in the civil service, and the appointment of all Government officers upon the sole ground of fitness and ability to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sixth—To promote the restoration of the specie standard of value, so far as it can be done by legislation.

MR. CHAMPLAIN'S LETTER.—The letter from Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN in relation to the expiration of the terms of Senators elected under the new Constitution, with the introductory remarks published in yesterday's issue, should have been credited to the Geneva *Courier*.

Great Fire in Canton.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

HERRING'S SAFE

STILL LEADS THE WAY.

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS.: The building that we did business in was totally destroyed by the very destructive fire that occurred in this place last Saturday morning. In it we had one of your No. 4 Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes. It came out of the fire with the contents all right. We shall recommend all wanting a fire-proof safe to try one of yours.

Truly yours, &c.,
T. CALDWELL & SON.

Over THIRTY THOUSAND are in use, and nearly *six hundred* have been tested in accidental fires.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES, made of wrought iron and hardened steel and iron combined, with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN. The best resistance to burglars' tools yet found.

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—*Advertisement.* New-Orleans.

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

A want long felt by the public and medical profession has been supplied by the introduction of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Political Affairs.

CHINESE LABOR: Senator Casserly's Views on the Subject; The Relations of Capital and Labor.

OHIO POLITICS: Mr. Pendleton's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

NEW-YORK POLITICS: The Republican Organization in New-York City—The Republican Party in Chatauqua County—Results of Last Winter's Legislation, at Albany—Expiration of Senatorial Terms; Opinion of the Attorney-General.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE: Admiral Farragut's Speech at Vallejo—Andrew Johnson and the Slaves of Tennessee.

Agricultural Matters.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS: A New Variation of the Old Way of Fraudulently Obtaining Negotiable Business Paper; How the Thing is Done.

The Weather in Maine; Condition of the Crops Throughout the State.

Management of Ewes and Lambs—Pruning Fruit Trees—Why Trees Need Pruning—Summer Pruning—Spring Pruning—Agricultural Brevities.

The Labor Convention.

THE FOURTH, FIFTH AND FINAL DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE PHILADELPHIA LABOR CONGRESS: Reports, Resolutions and Discussions; Organization and Land Monopoly; Scheme for a National Political Party Suggested; Coolies' and Miners' Labor; The Government Urged to Take Possession of the Coal Mines; Delegates Chosen to the Approaching International Congress; Reforms Demanded and Recommended.

Criminal Record.

PARDON OF A YOUNG GIRL Convicted of Concealing the Birth of her Child.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY: A Man and Girl Fatally Wounded in South-street; A Sea Captain Beats a Woman and Boy for Pilfering: He is Attacked by Sympathizers, and Fires upon Them; Full Details of the Affair.

DEFALCATION AT YONKERS: T. F. Morris & Co. Losers to the Amount of $50,000; Mr. Stokes, the Cashier, Accused.

"REDDY THE BLACKSMITH:" A Desperate Character Arrested in his Career; The Curious Story of his Past Life of Crime and Dissipation; Circumstances of his Flight and Arrest: His Arrival in the City; Interview with Superintendent Kennedy.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST DISPATCHES BY CABLE, from all parts of the world, up to the time of going to press.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MAILS: The Harvard and Oxford Crews; Arrangements for Keeping the Course Clear; The Practice of the Harvard Crew; Their Diet, and other Particulars.

SPAIN AND CUBA: The Rumors of Negotiations for Cuban Independence; The Necessity of Spain to Sell the Island; The Complicity of the Clergy in the Carlist Movement.

SAXONY: Further Particulars of the Fearful Colliery Accident; More than 420 Lives Lost.

BANDITTI IN GREECE: Terrible Condition of the Kingdom; Brigandage Rampant in City and Country.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA: General McMahon's Journey to Buenos Ayres; His Correspondence with Lopez; Reception of the New Minister to the Argentine Confederation; The Advices by the Steamship Arizona.

General Topics.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE: Interesting Selections from the Religious Weeklies of all Denominations—Bishop Coxe's Annual Address; The Disestablishment of the Irish Church; The Ecumenical Council.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT: A Curious Case of Six Years' Standing; History of a Fugitive.

ASSURANCE OF WOMEN: Why the Accident and Life Insurance Companies are reluctant to Insure Women.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN: Retirement of President Haven.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN: A New and True Story told of the late President, in Dickens' *All the Year Round*.

THE BANKERS' TAX: Judge James decides that the bankers must make returns of their Capital; The prosecution of delinquents to be commenced at once.

Editorial Comments.

President Grant's Despotism.
Public Vaccination.
Democratic Issues in Ohio.
Groundless Alarms.
Frauds at the Ballot-Box: "Repeaters."
Miscellaneous Topics.

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DIED.

BAUSH.—In Milford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 23, H. SOPHIE BAUSH, daughter of Harriet S. and Wm. Baush, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOWMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 23, 1869, HARRY, infant son of D. A. and M. J. Bowman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, from No. 149 Grand-st., Jersey City.

BUTLER.—After a short illness, at Princeton, N. J., MARIA, widow of the late Walter Butler, aged 67 years.

The remains will be interred in Chicago.

BAILEY.—At Para, Brazil, on Saturday, July 17, EBEN P., eldest son of the late Ebenezer Bailey, of Boston, in the 40th year of his age.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, Captain NICHOLAS R. BREWER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 286 Union-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 24.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, SARAH E., wife of Edward Cruikshank, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Bayonne, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1 P. M.

CROES.—On Monday, Aug. 23, Mrs. ELEANOR V. M. CROES, widow of the late Rev. John Croes, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25. The *Neversink* leaves foot of Duane-st. at 9 A. M., and, by special permission, the cars will stop at Shrewsbury.

DAVIDSON.—At Rhinebeck, on Saturday, Aug. 21, CAROLINE, widow of Lieutenant George Davidson, and daughter of the late Wm. S. Livingston, of New-York, aged 79 years.

DAVIS.—In Lexington, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, CHARLES E. DAVIS.

DUNHAM.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1869, EMILY L., youngest child of G. H. and Eliza Dunham, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 207 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

HICKS.—On Monday morning, Aug. 23, Hon. B. F. HICKS, at his residence in Onondaga County.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

KREWOLF.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1869, after a lingering illness, ROSINE B., widow of George F. Krewolf, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 24th-st., near 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

LINFORD.—On Friday afternoon, Aug. 20, at 3½ o'clock, GEORGE LINFORD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 East 32d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOGAN.—ADAM D. LOGAN, counselor-at-law, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, ANDREW MELVILLE, youngest son of Frances and the late William W. Phillips, D. D.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday night, Aug. 21, EMMA C. COLE, wife of John A. Potter, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of E. S. Potter, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 6 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 3½ and 4½ P. M.; returning from Plainfield at 8:25. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Wednesday morning.

PLATT.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 22, Mrs. JANE PLATT, wife of Joseph M. Platt, aged 52 years and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 11 Jones-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment.

RUTTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, AGNES, widow of the late John Rutter, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 84th-st. and Avenue A, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1869, FRANK CORNELL, youngest son of the late Daniel and Caroline Hagner Smith, aged 13 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from the residence of his uncle, Alexander Hagner, Jamaica, L. I., at 3 o'clock, and from Grace Church at 4 P. M.

STEPHENSON.—At Orient, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, WILLIE SING, only child of Wm. W. and Mary M. Stephenson, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 145 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

TURNER.—At Mott Haven, on Saturday, Aug. 21, GRACIE, infant daughter of Geo. M. and Lizzie Turner, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, M. C. Turner, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, of dysentery, CLARA LUDLUM, infant daughter of Henry W. and Julia A. Turner, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from parents' residence, Hickory-st., fifth house from Broadway, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOODFORD.—At Tarrytown, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, FANNY A., daughter of Oliver P. and Elizabeth B. Woodford, aged 18 years.

Funeral services at the house of her parents on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains on Hudson River Railroad will leave 30th-st. at 2¼ P. M.; leave Tarrytown, returning, at 5:07 P. M.

OBITUARY.

From the Stanstead Journal, Quebec.

At Newbury, Vt., on Monday, July 26, Mr. EDWARD C. TERRILL, of the City of New-York, second son of the late H. B. Terrill, Esq., of Stanstead, aged 30 years.

In sadness many of our citizens followed to the grave the remains of our late friend and townsman. His early and sudden death, and the deep sympathy felt for his bereaved wife and mother, and the large circle of relatives and friends who were present, rendered the funeral occasion peculiarly impressive. The record of his life is brief. He was born at Stanstead Nov. 16, 1838. Graduated at Vermont University Aug. 30, 1859. Admitted to the practice of law at the St. Francis Bar in 1862, at which his father, the late F. B. Terrill, M. P. for Stanstead, and his uncle, Hon. T. Lee Terrill, Q. C., had attained distinction. Went to New-York in 1864. Was happily married there Sept. 9, 1867. United with the Episcopal Church in 1868. Died at Newbury, Vt., July 26, 1869.

During his short residence in New-York, by industry and close application, he had laid the foundation of a highly respectable and profitable business as lithographer. Not only had he mastered the details of a difficult art, but he had so established the credit and reputation of his house that patronage came to it without solicitation.

Just when he had achieved a good social and business position, and had surmounted the difficulties which obstruct every young man who has to hew his own pathway—even at the very turning point in life, when the narrow and rugged path of toil was opening into the broad fields of leisure and enjoyment, he was snatched away.

Apoplexy, induced by protracted mental and physical labor, was the immediate cause of his death. He had sought a short respite from labor but found, instead, his long rest.

We may not doubt the wisdom, or the goodness of the Providence by which he was so suddenly removed, but we may and do deeply sympathize with his sorely afflicted and bereaved friends.—*Com.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE FOR Young People.—September, 1869. *Contents:* Frontispiece—TOWN AND COUNTRY. WOODCOCK SHOOTING. By JOHN RADCLIFFE. WHITE AND RED. By HELEN C. WEEKS. THE MAZE. By FRANCIS JOHNSON. THE CHILD'S SIGNAL: A HOSPITAL INCIDENT. By MARGARET J. PRESTON. PATIENT GRISELDA. By ABBY SAGE. THE YOUNG VIRGINIANS. By PORTE CRAYON. WEE ALICE. By MARY E. ATKINSON. CHILDREN AT CASA GUIDI WINDOWS. By GOULD B. MUMFORD. SNARING SHANKS. By DR. C. C. ABBOTT. THE JUDGE'S PETS. By E. JOHNSON. MY FAIRY BOY. By Annette Bishop. THE STORY OF A BOOK. II. By the Editor. THE ALPHABET PARTY. A NEW PLAY. By MARIAN DOUGLAS. FALL PIPPINS. GOLDEN SLUMBERS KISS YOUR EYES: A Lullaby of the Seventeenth Century.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2 50 a year, in advance. Three copies, $6 50. Five copies, $10. Ten copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis. Single copies, 25 cents. All booksellers and news agents will supply the Magazine. "The Quack Doctor," Stephens' celebrated picture, is still given to every subscriber who sends $2 50 for the Magazine.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway and 28th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary pro tem.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.	
East Broadway, s. s., lot No. 983, Henry Rutger's map, 23.7¼x87.6	$16,000
83d-st., s. s., 101.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.¾x102.2	6,475
1st-av., n. e. corner of 70th-st., 55.4x133	nom.
3d-av., w. s., 82.3 ft. n. of 36th-st., 46x100	36,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.6½ ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.9x75	22,500
Leases Recorded.	
Christopher-st., No. 161, 5 years, per year	$800
Mercer-st., No. 75, 2 years and 9 months, per yr.	2,000
Rivington-st., No. 189, 4 years and 8 months, per year	540
Sullivan-st., Nos. 155, 157 and 159, 3 years and 9 months, per year	6,000
3d-av., No. 659, 2 years, per year	2,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	$8,250
Carroll and Van Brunt sts., s. e. corner, 20x60	10,000
Chestnut-st. and Bushwick-st., easterly corner, 395.4x100x393x100	17,000
6th-st., w. s., 108 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 18x105	6,400
North 6th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	2,950
Nostrand-av., w. s., 110.7 ft. n. of Warren-st., 40x100	10,000
South Carolina-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of John-st., 25x100	3,000
Lots Nos. 142, 143, map United Freemen's Land Association No. 3	6,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Mount Pleasant.	
Requa-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 50x95	$400
Morrisania.	
Deman-st., s. w. s., 450 ft. n. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100	$1,750
3d-st., part lot No. 11, Morrisania, 24x100	2,000
West Farms.	
Fordham to Williamsbridge road, adjoining L. W. Jerome's, 8¼ acres	$50,000
White Plains.	
Fisher-av., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Bank-st., 208x208	$1,400
Lexington-av., w. s., lot No. 19, map C. A. Fogg's property, 40x270	200
Yonkers.	
Maple, corner of Walnut-av., 325x892	$2,940
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Glen Cove.	
Cottage-row, n. s., adjoining Thurston's, 50x—, Baker's	$500
Long Island City.	
West 3d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100	$1,000
West 9th-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Central-av., 25x100	800
Middle Village.	
Pullis-av., e. s., 297.9 ft. s. of Cross-st., 50x150	$400
Newtown.	
Dutch-lane, n. s., adjoining Rapalyea's, Strong's causeway and Plank road, s. e. corner, 8 acres and houses	$2,500
Jackson-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of unnamed street, 50x100, Scholl's	8,000
Woodside.	
Mecke-st., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x137	$146
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson City.	
Charles-st., n. s., 476 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 25x100	$500
Germania-av., north half of lots Nos. 63 and 64, block No. 4, Hudson City Land Association	1,200
Warren-st., s. s., lot No. 32, block No. 15. Warren-st., n. s., lot No. 338 and part of No. 339.	City Map. 2,900
Hoboken.	
Adams-st., w. s., lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 120. Grand-st., e. s., indefinite lot, Coster estate, each 25x100.	Sold by Butts. $2,600
North Bergen.	
Bergen-av. and De Mott-st., s. e. corner, 25x100. Bergen-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of De Mott-st., 25x100 Bergen-av. and Hoboken-st., s. w. corner, 25x100 Hoboken-st. and Grand-av., s. e. corner, 50x109.	$4,850
Lots Nos. 12, 13, map of Englebrecht's property.	300
Bayonne.	
Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank road, and 16th-st., n. w. corner, 36.6x100	$1,333
Greenville.	
Lot No. 22, block No. 1, Pearsall's map of 95 lots, 25x150	$825

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FACT FOR THE ATTENTION OF those doing business in New-York, and paying a large portion of their income for the temporary use of a few rooms: New cottages can be bought on small cash payments, with balance payable in installments to suit; fifty trains daily, taking from thirty to thirty-nine minutes to make trip, including ferriage; commutation rate, 20 cents daily. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20. cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A TWO-STORY STORE AND DWELLING, about ten miles from New-York, for sale on easy terms; four rooms, besides store; well located for grocery business; convenient to boat and railroad depot. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTNUT-st., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years. Address

JOHN CRUMP.
No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, THREE minutes from Hudson River Railroad Station, a well-furnished house in excellent order; commanding fine river views; a good kitchen garden now in full bearing. Address J. T., Box No. 1,110 New York Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET furnished near Riverdale, Westchester County, six miles from Central Park; large house with elegant surroundings and all the necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; the owner has occupied it twenty years. Apply at 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT law offices, fronting on Broadway, furnished, to let, entire or in part, or will share them with a lawyer of good standing. Apply at No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on
TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction to-morrow, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in reps, secretary and library book-cases, centre and fancy tables, sofas, lounges, fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, hair and husk mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.
Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
210 boxes fresh Naples Lemons, landing.
50 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses.		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 Broadway.
NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:
Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.

J. C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—$15,000 per mile, bearing seven per cent. interest, free from Government tax, guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. A limited number of these bonds for sale by

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ⅌ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 19 William-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$30,000 OF New-York State Bonds, 6 or 7 per Cent. Apply at once to TURNER BROS., Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.
AUG. 19, 1869.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH ... $14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE ... 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $66,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	122	123	5-20 Coupon, '67.	120⅛	120⅜
Coupon, 1881	122⅛	122⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120¼	120½
5-20 Regis., 1862	121	....	10-40 Regist'd.	110	111
5-20 Coupon, '62	122⅝	122¾	10-40 Coupon	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅛	121⅜	Gold	132⅝	132¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅝	121¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅞	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD LOAN
OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MF'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.

SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving-basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE.
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF TROWBRIDGE & WEBBER, New-York, and J. T. WEBBER & CO., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. TROWBRIDGE,
J. T. WEBBER.

The business will be continued in Chicago by the undersigned, under firm name of J. T. WEBBER & CO.

J. T. WEBBER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869. W. H. REYNOLDS.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN EBBS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALLEN EBBS,
AUG. 21, 1869. HENRY JAMES.

P. S.—The business of the late firm will be liquidated by HENRY JAMES. ALLEN EBBS continues business on his own account at No. 183 Broadway, second floor.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!

In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS CLIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRvoyant in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future correctly; gives lucky numbers. All should see her. No. 405 4th-av. Hours, 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good family sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and an experienced nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and assist with fine washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at 3d-av., first house from 121st-st., between 120th and 121st sts., Harlem.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCLD LAUNdress, a family washing or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, fluting and polishing; good City reference. Address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-rate cook; willing to do plain washing; understands her business; private family. Can be seen two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY WHO understands washing and ironing thoroughly, gentlemen's and ladies' washing, at her own residence, No. 495 10th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French and American cooking included; can come well recommended. Call or address No. 1 Union-court, University-place, New-York.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS AND WOMEN daily for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty professed and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, tidy young girls and those lately landed; for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 15 years old, a situation in a respectable family to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; is competent for either; City reference. Call at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the embroidery and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a situation to work for a family in the country for a short time. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and first-class seamstress, or as lady's maid; has best of City references. Can be seen or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid in a private family; can make dresses and arrange hair. Apply at No. 7 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 753 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 7 7th-av. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 88 Ludlow-st., top floor.

AT BEDELLS, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.—Wanted, a number of servants suitable for families returning to the City, viz., cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and general housework.

THE BEST PLACE TO OBTAIN first-class Irish or German servants is at the splendid office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st. Handsome reception room for ladies. Good girls can obtain places here immediately in the best families.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man with one child, a situation as coachman and gardener; willing and obliging; can milk a cow if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; two years' references. Address M. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener, inside servant or porter in a store; is young, active and intelligent, and has good references from Richmond, Va., as well as Brooklyn. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, reliable young man; perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Man wants a situation as coachman; can come highly recommended from last employer; thirteen years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 5 East 19th-st. private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as plain gardener and farmer; understands the management of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful at anything that is to be done. Reference from last employer. Address Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the care of horses and cow and all kinds of work around a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has the best City references; no objection to country. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; can break in young horses and make himself generally useful; only a few months landed in this country; references first-class. Address J. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in the City or country, by a man who is capable and efficient, and can come well recommended from former employers. Address or call on JAMES, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; is a good milker; can take care of a gentleman's small place; can be well recommended from last employers. Address R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener; understands green-house and grapery department; no objection to a small farm; reference given. Address D. D. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, trustworthy single man, Protestant, employment in some respectable place to make himself useful to his employer to keep accounts, &c. Address G. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 111 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who has good recommendations, in the country; has been at his business eleven years. Address H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can furnish good references; no objection to City or country. Call on or address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A BOOKkeeper; has had several years' experience; references given. Address HOWARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN TO WORK on a farm a short distance in the country. Apply at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday morning) at 113 South-st.

WANTED—A SOBER MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses, &c., at No. 36 1st-st., E. D., Brooklyn; wages $50; permanent. Call before 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWO OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; also, four to sew by hand. Apply at No. 42 Marshall-st., Williamsburg.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—ADDRESS IN own handwriting Box No. 5,471 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS, also a lot of EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40 per cent. below their value.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned was, on the 16th day of August, 1869, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, (a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) and that the order of appointment bears date on the day and year last said, and was made at a Special Term of the said Court, held at the new Court-house, City of New-York, on this said 16th day of August, 1869. Present, the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of said Court.

All persons indebted unto said corporation are hereby required to render unto the undersigned at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by the 20th day of October, 1869, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the undersigned by that day.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All the creditors of said corporation are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation are hereby requested to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

Dated No. 106 Broadway,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.
WILLIAM H. KIPP,
Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York. au17-law3wTu

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY,
Aug. 2, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;

A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;

A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;

Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;

A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 318, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 2, 1869.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT SING SING, SATURDAY, 21ST inst., a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and a note for $1,303 70, drawn by H. M. Nichols & Co., and indorsed by them. On returning note a liberal reward will be given; payment has been stopped.

W. J. LYON,
Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25 | Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26 | Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
[illegible], Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
[illegible], Thursday, Sept. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
[illegible], Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN......SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Price of passage payable in gold, (wine included.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA......Aug. 28 | EUROPA......Sept. 18
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4 | INDIA......Sept. 25
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11 | CAMBRIA......Oct. 2

And every SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons......Sept. 29, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
[illegible], GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 ... Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......Sept. 1
and monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day before.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Sept. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collection of bills and charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER......Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau......Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
Freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
[illegible], Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of Steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869, MONTGOMERY, Captain M. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly, to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and steamers to Augusta, and through rates to points on Central Railroad and connecting roads, same as by combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 [illegible]. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, [illegible] per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Ladies or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a world of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers speaking several languages may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue de Rivoli, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 2.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., C. E., Principal.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS DEVOTED many years to teaching, and can command a few thousand dollars of capital, desires to purchase a well-established school, either in the City of New-York or in some large town; a partnership would be accepted on suitable conditions. Address W. M., Station G, No. 590 6th-av.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Book-keeping and higher mathematics. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1838.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st. (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WHO desire to place their daughters and wards under the care of a lady, who will give them the advantages of home and school culture in the City, and who can give satisfactory references in regard to the necessary qualifications for such a charge, may obtain further information by applying at the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES board and tuition (English branches only) in a private family in the country, where not more than five scholars are taken. Address for one week, with terms, TUITION, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ten $5 seats vacant.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED in teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation to teach. Address Box No. 126, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 5th-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-S.—A family having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished house are prepared to dispose of a second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with bath, containing all modern conveniences, to a family with first-class board. Also a suite of front rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required. Private stable to rent.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive as boarders a family of refinement who desire a quiet, Christian home with every comfort procurable; no other boarders; convenient to Broadway and 8th-av. cars. Apply at No. 232 West 55th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 23d and 40th sts. and 6th and Madison avs. Address Box No. 3,456 Post Office, stating terms.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front parlor, with board for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, only $23 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MAN AND wife; will furnish their own room or rooms; private family preferred. Address H. L. M., Box No. 3,560 New-York Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on first, second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. No. 24 West 30th-st.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with modern conveniences, to let, with board, at No. 102 East 35th-st., corner Park-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., four minutes from station; families or ladies preferred the year round. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,
Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.—An excellent one-set mill, stone building 40 by 50 feet, with store and other property; good water power; all in good order and in operation; pleasantly located on railroad in St. Lawrence County; good wool district, and very favorable for home trade. For sale on reasonable terms, or exchange for City or farm property. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN a lucrative business, requiring moderate capital, are invited to call and inspect a new invention of a superior description. No solicitation to purchase need be feared, otherwise than a full explanation of merits, as the improvement speaks for itself. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR THE CONTROLLING interest in a well-established weekly newspaper, doing a paying business, with good will. Address, with real name, D., Station G New-York Post Office, appointing interview.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Matinee on Saturday at 2.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
Last nights of Geo. L. Fox's great and popular HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers, IMRE and BOLOSSY,
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one,) GEO. L. FOX.
MATINEES, 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On Monday, Sept. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation, will positively be produced with an
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

WALLACK'S.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, GEORGE HOLLAND, AGNES ETHEL, | GEORGE CLARKE, CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

Proprietors........Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.

The season in New-York will commence at the
FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,

PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL for one week more.
MASSANIELLO, OR THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI. Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL as JULIETTA. Mr. P. E. Connelly as Gonzalo. TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River,
(foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M.,
and at Pier No. 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Monday, 23d......4:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.6:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.	Wednes'y, 25th.10:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th.......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th......11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th.......7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...5:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 35th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24¼ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
10TH WEEK 10TH
10TH WEEK 10TH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
STARTLING TABLEAUX,
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY. Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY,
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
CHANG,
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet high
CHANG,
CHANG,
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season,
ZAVISTOWSKI and BAND SISTERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 24, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Siege of Corinth"..........Rossini
2. Waltz, "Disputationen," (new)..........Strauss
3. Romance, "L'Eclair," for Flute and French Horn..........Halevy
MESSRS. SIEDLER AND SCHMITZ.
4. Polka, "Concert Haus"..........Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Lucia"..........Donizetti
6. Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord"..........Meyerbeer
7. "Ave Maria," adapted to the first prelude by Bach..........Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"..........Strauss
9. Finale, "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
10. Overture, "Le Domino Noir"..........Auber
11. "Carnival of Venice," solo for Cornet..........
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Schuetzen"..........Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's, No. 820 Broadway.

TAMMANY—PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

SECOND WEEK OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT, SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR AMUSEMENT, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY.
THE LAURIS—THE LAURIS.
THE BEST PANTOMIMISTS OF THE DAY.
GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, L. MESTAYER, J. B. CURRAN, A. H. SHELDON, &C.
NOVEL AND ORIGINAL BALLETS
by the unrivaled Tammany Ballet Corps.
THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD encored nightly.
THE SHELLS OF THE OCEAN.
A GAME AT CARDS.
HARRY GURR, THE MAN FISH.
MOE & GOODRICH,
CHAMPION SKATERS.
THE SILVESTERS. LOGRENIA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS to all the amusements.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A BARGAIN.—STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE $300; rosewood, round corners, carved legs, full iron frame, overstring bass, good as new, modern improvements, perfect order, splendid tone; cost over double the amount. No. 26 4th-av.

A TENOR SINGER OF FIVE YEARS experience in choirs would like to obtain a situation in a quartet or chorus in some Evangelical Church. Address H. L., Station D.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE E. BROWNE and CHARLES C. MORRELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudicated bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District Court by Norman S. Washburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HAUGHTON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before H. W. Allen, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD HELLER, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Heller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
JOHN T. MACKENZIE, Assignee,
au17-1aw3wTu* No. 74 Wall-st.

NO. 2,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Albertson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the COLBY SKIRT COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Colby Skirt Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D., 1869.
au17-1aw3wTu* JOHN M. BOLLING, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, on the 4th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of William A. Abbott, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York City, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Corydon Mining Company; also a judgment against said Company for $29,928 75, recovered in New-York Supreme Court Feb. 16, 1867, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1869.
SAMUEL B. HARD, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A. DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy20-1aw6wTu No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 8, 1869.
MARY L. BUCKLIN, FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.
ap8-law6mTu*

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES.

A Central Water Line from the West to the Seaboard—Meeting of a Committee of the National Board of Trade on the Subject—What They Report in Behalf of the Great Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

This resort of fashion and infirmity, of health and decrepitude, is sometimes a rendezvous for the friends of public enterprises broader and more towering than the concerns of individuals.

The present week has been marked by the presence of a company of gentlemen who were deputed by the National Board of Trade which met at Cincinnati last December, to inquire and report concerning the project of a line of continuous water communication through Virginia, between the waters of the Ohio and James Rivers.

This Committee have been in session here laboriously all the week until yesterday, and have made searching inquiry into every branch of the subject intrusted to their deliberations. They have had the advice of several gentlemen of science, of practical experience and skill as engineers, in the course of their sessions, and they have digested the questions before them as thoroughly as could be done by patient assiduity under the circumstances surrounding them.

They have agreed upon a report which, when signed by those members of the Committee who were not in attendance, will be submitted to the National Board of Trade at its next annual session, which will be held next December in Richmond, Va. The cities of the Union from which delegates were appointed to this Committee were Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New-Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo and St. Paul. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. J. J. PORTER, of Louisville, and one of the most energetic and intelligent members is Mr. GANO, of Cincinnati, two cities which are most vitally interested in the success of this enterprise.

The project of connecting the waters of the Kanawha and James Rivers has always been a darling one with the Virginia people. It has become interwoven with the traditions of the State, and has commanded a popularity, at all times and under all vicissitudes of the history of either the work itself or of the people, which no public work ever before enjoyed with any community. The State has expended $12,000,000 upon this line of navigation and brought the work up two hundred miles from Richmond, to the town of Buchanan, at the western base of the Blue Ridge. Construction has been done on the line westward of Buchanan, but has not been completed. The distance between Buchanan and the Greenbriar River—about seventy-five miles—has yet to be filled up. Slack-water navigation, from the mouth of the entrance of the canal into Greenbriar River to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, will be for a distance of 208 miles. The whole distance of canal and slack-water navigation, from tide-water at Richmond to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, will be 482 miles. The distance from Richmond to Norfolk is 125 miles. The whole distance from St. Louis, by this water route, to Norfolk, is 1,553 miles. The time for navigation between St. Louis and Norfolk will be eleven days.

The capital stock in the James River and Kanawha Company is owned, as to four-fifths, by the State; the residue being held by the Cities of Richmond and Lynchburg, by Washington College and by private individuals. If the Commonwealth should be assured that the National Government would provide for completing the work, she would at once take steps to extinguish the modicum of private interest in it, and make a gift of the work she has constructed to the nation. Two hundred miles of canal have been in successful operation for more than twelve years. The proposition to complete it, if possible, by means of aid from the National Government is, therefore, divested of all suspicion and possibility of being a job agitated in the interest of private individuals. On the contrary, the desire and design is to place it at the disposal of the nation, to be completed for the benefit of all who are interested in the question of cheap transportation for Western grain and cheap food for Eastern populations.

The argument of the report which this Committee has prepared is a very strong one. As the country bordering upon the Lakes becomes settled up, the breadth of land cultivated becomes greater, and the increased production of this region monopolizes the capacity of the canal. The grain of the country, at a distance, is cut off from this great avenue of trade by the trade that is produced nearer, which rushes in and occupies the canal. The great railroads which cross the Appalachian Chain are overtasked, and have as much as they can possibly do in transporting lighter and more valuable freight other than the heavy farm, mineral and forest produce of the West. The lower Mississippi and Gulf route is very circuitous as to the products of a large portion of the interior, and the pilotage and insurance charges and the heating which grain undergoes, all render the route objectionable to trade. Both of the existing water routes are blockaded during a state of war.

The production of the interior portion of the continent is growing very rapidly. The quantity of produce which the West could spare, if freights were cheap enough and the capacity of existing lines great enough to draw it out and carry it to market, is now estimated to be 25,000,000 tons. The quantity of this tonnage which actually goes to market is not twelve and a half millions. The movement of tonnage is stopped either by high charges of freightage or by deficient capacity in the existing avenues of transportation to bear the produce off to the seaboard. The increasing amount of produce which the West has to spare constantly presses unduly upon the means of transportation. This undue pressure grows rather than diminishes.

The causes of the augmentation are threefold. Population is increasing in the West with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the human race. There is not only the natural increase, but also that which is produced by immigration from foreign countries and from the Atlantic States. Production is shown to increase in the same ratio with population. The railroad system of the Mississippi and lake valleys has reached 17,622 miles in total length; and this vast network of roads is stimulating production in every part of the interior. The steamboat navigation of the Mississippi and its waters sums up to a total of 16,500 miles. The transportation systems of the interior States is therefore 34,000 miles in total length. The stimulus it imparts to production is very great.

Navigation on the Western rivers has of late assumed a new and efficient shape, admirably adapted to the necessities of Western commerce. The steamtug and barge system has risen up to bring rivers into renewed utility. The system converts the rivers into a sort of railroads, the steamtug being the locomotive, the barges the freight cars, and the rivers themselves the track. The barge trains are run on time schedules, the trains leaving and picking up barges as they pass wharves. Stationary and movable elevators are also provided in the West for transferring grain from vessel to vessel by steam power. Thus water transportation, which had well nigh gone into disuse under the completion of railroads, has assumed new importance, and canals are again coming into favor.

The navigation system of the interior of the continent has its centre near the mouth of the Ohio. Within convenient distances from there debouche all the great branches of the Mississippi. Due east of this centre almost, is Norfolk, the central harbor and the finest harbor on the seaboard, with the best approaches from the ocean to be found along the Atlantic. These centres seem to have been made for each other. To unite them by continuous navigation it is only necessary to make seventy-five miles of canal in Virginia, between the arms of the James and Kanawha Rivers. Cut this canal and the Mississippi River, and its vast system of navigation is, commercially speaking, emptied into Hampton Roads.

The advantages of water transportation are, first, its cheapness, the cost on canals being only five mills per ton per mile, while the lowest cost on railroads is fifteen mills; a fact which enables canals to bring grain to market from regions at least twice as remote as those reached by railroads. Water transportation transmits a greater quantity of produce than is possible by railroads. A single canal-boat on the Erie Canal, holding 210 tons, carries as much freight as an entire railroad train of twenty-six cars, each carrying eight tons. The canal is a public highway, open to all, and open to use by every person who may be able to get a few hundred dollars to invest in a boat.

Such are some of the considerations presented in this report proving the necessity of opening this central canal across the territory of the Union. The cost of completing the work will be $40,000,000. The time estimated for its completion is four years. The completed works of the present company (or rather of the State) are estimated at $10,000,000, and these would furnish a sufficient basis of credit for securing the interest which would have to be paid until the work began to pay revenue.

The Committee in their report recommend the work as of the highest importance; and recommend that a memorial be presented by the National Board of Trade to Congress asking for aid, on condition that all private interests in the former canal company be extinguished.

Mr. PORTER, of Louisville, is also here in the interest of a favorite enterprise with his city. If a line be stretched along a map from St. Louis to Norfolk, it will touch Louisville, Covington (near this place) and Lynchburg. A railroad constructed on this line will bring Louisville within 593 miles of Norfolk. Mr. PORTER is here to say that if Virginia will agree to take a road from Covington to the Burning Spring, on the State boundary, Kentucky will meet her at the border with a road from Lexington to the point of meeting on the State line. I fear that Virginia is too poor to do her part of this important work; but it is certainly desirable that Norfolk should be placed nearer to the West than she is. The Committee have adjourned and some of them left this charming spot, but the company here is growing every day.

ALLEGHANY.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens Defined—Important Instruction from the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1869.

Henry C. Hall, Esq., United States Vice-Consul-General, Havana:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 30, stating that in several cases native-born Cubans, after having been naturalized as citizens of the United States, have returned to Cuba, have resided there permanently without disclosing the change in their allegiance, and in some cases have accepted offices that can only be held by Spanish subjects, and asking instructions to guide you in such cases, should your official interference be asked.

In reply, I have to say that it is manifestly impossible to lay down rules to govern your proceedings in every such case that may arise.

Naturalized and native-born citizens are entitled to the same protection from the Government when in a foreign country, and both in such case are ordinarily subject to the laws of such country, and are bound to observe those laws to the same extent to which its own citizens or subjects are bound.

If they reside in such foreign country so as to become domiciled there, they further take upon themselves the duties and obligations toward the Government of that country which attach to permanent residents.

It is also possible for a naturalized citizen, by returning to his native country, and residing there with evident intent to remain, or by accepting offices there inconsistent with his adopted citizenship, or by concealing, for a length of time, the fact of his naturalization and passing himself as a citizen of his native country until occasion may make it his interest to ask the intervention of the country of his adoption, or in other ways which may show an intent to abandon his acquired rights, to so far resume his original allegiance as to absolve the Government of his adopted country from the obligation to protect him as a citizen while he remains in his native land.

In the cases that may come before you, you must exercise a sound discretion in determining whether each applicant for your interference has in good faith maintained his allegiance to the United States, assured that this Department will sustain you so long as you adhere to the principles of this instruction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Fatal Results of Clubbing by a Policeman.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named FREDERICK LAU, claiming to be a resident of Elizabeth, was seen by Officers FARRELL and KENT prowling about on Bergen-avenue, South Bergen, carrying a bundle, under what appeared to them to be suspicious circumstances. An attempt being made to arrest him, he ran away. The officers immediately gave chase. FARRELL caught up to him at the corner of Fairview and Bergen avenues, where he dealt him a blow on the head with his club, inflicting a scalp wound about two inches in length, and felling him to the ground. The injured man was conveyed to the Station-house and locked up. A short time after the man was heard calling for a drink of water. When the turnkey went in, he discovered that the prisoner was unable to rise from his bunk. The City physician, Dr AVERY, was then called, and upon examining the man was of the opinion that he was in a fit. After prescribing for him, the doctor left, and at 5 o'clock A. M., when the turnkey again opened the cell to look after the prisoner, he found that life was extinct, the unfortunate man having died in less than three hours after he had been clubbed. Coroner WARREN summoned a jury, and after viewing the body adjourned the investigation until Wednesday next. In the meantime a *post-mortem* examination will be made. The deceased was a farmer by occupation, and it is said was unknown in the vicinity.

Tammany Hall and the German Voters.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Old Democratic Forty Club" of the Seventeenth Ward, composed entirely of Germans, held last evening at No. 197 Fourth-street, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. C. G. CORNELL, temporary Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee, on Wednesday, in order to press the claims of the German Democratic voters of the Seventeenth Ward in the nomination of candidates for municipal offices. Should these claims not be regarded, it was resolved to nominate independent candidates.

THE PINKERTON CONSPIRACY.

Rival Detective Agencies in the Courts—The Agents of One Accused of Attempting the Assassination of the Chief of the Other.

The examination into the Pinkerton conspiracy case at Detroit was concluded on the 20th inst., SAMUEL FELKER, MOSES FELKER and GEORGE EATON, accused of conspiring to have ALLAN PINKERTON assassinated, being held for trial. The antecedents of the case are of interest to the public, as illustrating how detective agencies are managed, and are briefly stated below:

Throughout the whole of the Summer of 1868 Mr. PINKERTON was engaged in Canada in connection with the extradition of the RENO robbers of Indiana, who had fled thither for refuge. At the same time Mr. BANGS, the General Superintendent of PINKERTON'S Agency, had occasion to be in Canada on similar business relating to the robbers of the Merchants' Union Express Company. In both these cases the Pinkerton Agency found rival operators in certain officers in the Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department, headed by Colonel WOOD, the Chief of the Secret Service of that time. PINKERTON was the more successful, and returned all the prisoners to the United States. According to the charges now made by PINKERTON and his agents, the Secret Service men set about to organize a conspiracy to assassinate PINKERTON, and that on the 15th of October several attempts were made to carry the plot into effect. An assault was made upon Mr. PINKERTON just as he was landing from the ferry-boat at Detroit on his way from Windsor, on the Canada side, the assailant being a man who gave his name as GEORGE JOHNSON. Owing to Mr. PINKERTON'S strength and quickness of movement, JOHNSON failed to carry out his design, and was arrested and locked up in jail.

Almost immediately thereafter this JOHNSON made an affidavit, in which he set forth that the attempt to assassinate Mr. PINKERTON was a little arrangement made between himself and PINKERTON; that he had been employed by Mr. PINKERTON for five years, and that the idea of the attempted assassination was to create a sensation, PINKERTON being rather fond of sensations in which he figured. Soon after this JOHNSON, by the aid of ELBERT CROFOOT, his counsel, broke jail. For this offence CROFOOT was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. JOHNSON was recaptured and placed in jail once more. Again he escaped, and was followed up and caught. He now made a remarkable confession, implicating Colonel WOOD'S agents in the conspiracy as charged. The result of these revelations was the arrest of SAM. FELKER, MOSES FELKER and GEORGE EATON, they being alleged to have conspired to have the assassination carried out, and having used JOHNSON as their instrument under promise of reward.

The examination, which commenced in the Detroit Police Court on the 2d inst., and which terminated on the 20th inst., tells the story. GEORGE JOHNSON was the first witness. In his testimony he denied ever having made the affidavit accusing PINKERTON of being his colleague in the sensation plot, and sets forth the subsequent arrangement made by the prisoners with him for the assassination of PINKERTON. From this testimony it appears that SAM. FELKER promised him that if he committed the murder he should have an appointment as detective on the Secret Service Force of the United States Treasury Department under Colonel W. P. WOOD. He also promised him every necessary attention in the event of his arrest, imprisonment and trial. JOHNSON has at various times represented himself to be RICHARD BARRY, (which he says is his real name,) GEORGE WILSON, GEORGE BENNETT, GEORGE ROSS and HENRY L. ROSS. He has served several terms in Penitentiaries and State Prisons for burglaries and robberies. Such was the man who makes the accusation against FELKER and his associates. Of course the trio of prisoners now awaiting trial denied all knowledge of and acquaintance with JOHNSON, but trustworthy witnesses declared that FELKER had spoken of JOHNSON as being "all right;" and that they had at various times and places seen the FELKERS and EATON in company with JOHNSON, and in close confidential conversation with him. The defence asked for time at the conclusion of the third day. Two weeks were given, and on Thursday, the 19th inst., the case was resumed, when the defence went on. But the prosecution having got their eyes upon one ALANSON SHEELEY, subpœned him as a witness, and on Thursday he testified as to his intercourse with FELKER, immediately after the attempt to murder Mr. PINKERTON, as follows: "Have known GEORGE JOHNSON about as long a time as I have known FELKER; was introduced to him by one of the Felker party; he was introduced as one of FELKER'S men; do not remember whether it was SAM. FELKER or GEORGE EATON; saw them at the house of RENO and ANDERSON one evening about 8 o'clock; there were SAM. FELKER, EATON, JOHNSON, and a lawyer named JONES, from Chicago; * * * it was stated that the man had attempted to shoot PINKERTON while riding in my buggy with me; that man was JOHNSON; FELKER told me that I need not feel alarmed, for if I got into any trouble they would see me out of it; SAM. FELKER said that if JOHNSON had not got so drunk it would have been the last of PINKERTON." On his cross-examination he said: "I asked FELKER why he had introduced me to one of his men who would attempt to do such a thing, and thereby get me into a scrape; he replied that JOHNSON was one of his men, and if I got into any trouble about the matter he would see me out of it."

Colonel WOOD was called, and stated that FELKER had been trying to make him believe that JOHNSON was in the employ of Mr. PINKERTON; but he did not believe him, and was watching them closely.

The case finally resulted in the holding of the accused to answer, and the war of the detectives will have to be fought out in the future.

The Camp Meeting at Denville, N. J.

The Newark Conference camp meeting opened last evening upon the grounds near Denville, recently purchased for the purpose. Preparations have been made for it on a larger scale by far than for any similar occasion in the State of New-Jersey. A number of weeks have been spent in the laying out of the grounds, and in the pitching of tents, and in the erection of more substantial and durable accommodations.

For a number of years prior to this the camp meetings under the auspices of the Newark Conference had been held on grounds located in Morristown. The use of these by their owner for building purposes this year necessitated the removal of the location of the meeting, and, as a consequence, the present site of the meeting at Denville was selected. The grounds of Morristown had been merely hired for the purposes of these annual assemblages. Those at Denville were purchased. They cover an area of woodland thirty-five acres in extent, and the price of their purchase was $3,500. The present grounds, which became the property of their present owners but a few weeks since, are in a very primitive state. They are covered with undergrowth. The woods are of recent growth, and fail to afford a pleasant shade. These are difficulties, however, which the passage of another year will remedy.

A number of those who propose to participate actively in the meeting had already arrived and located themselves upon the grounds on Saturday evening. The Sabbath was duly kept among them. At the request of the Camp-meeting Association, Rev. D. R. LOWRY, of Bergen City, led the services. He preached an eloquent and effective sermon upon Ruth's decision. A congregation of about five hundred listened to him, and were much moved by what he said. A number of other clergymen took part in the exercises.

Yesterday was a dull day upon the grounds. Preparations were yet in progress, nor had they by evening been completed. It was not until evening that the meeting was formally opened. This was done just after sunset, and after the camp-grounds had been lighted with great tin lamps suspended from wires stretching between the trees. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. CARMICHAEL, who preached a sermon.

Brady's Curriculum in Jersey City.

Professor ABNER S. BRADY'S immense gymnasium and hall of amusement, at the Rink, was crowded with the *élite* of Jersey City last evening, who came together to witness the feats of JOHN GOULDING, the champion English pedestrian, who was advertised to attempt the following acts in the brief space of thirty minutes:

1. Walk, fair heel and toe, half a mile. 2. Walk backward half a mile. 3. Roll a carriage-wheel half a mile. 4. Run forward half a mile. 5. Pick up fifteen apples placed three feet apart on the floor, and bring each one in singly in his hand to a basket at the starting point. 6. Leap five hurdles. 7. Pick up fifteen eggs with his mouth, placed on the floor three feet apart, and bring each in one singly in his mouth to a bucket of water at the starting point, without either touching the eggs with his hands, or the floor with his knees, or breaking the eggs. 8. Leap five hurdles with an egg in his mouth. 9. Hop twenty-five yards on one leg. 10. Finishing his task by throwing over his head from the back twenty fifty-six pound weights, with only the use of one hand.

He completed the task in twenty-six minutes and thirty seconds, the time being three minutes thirty seconds less than the time specified, after which Miss META JENNINGS performed some graceful riding on the Pickering lady's velocipede. Mr. J. ED. RUSSELL, in his Indian club exercises, was followed by Professor BRADY, who mounted a 60-inch monstrosity called the Comet, riding it with ease without the use of his hands. About twenty experts made a fine display of fancy riding, while several gymnasts were gyrating on the apparatus, and bowling, shooting, or running foot races.

Seventeenth District Republican Association.

This organization met at the Wigwam in West Forty-sixth-street last evening, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD presiding. The Committee appointed to investigate the charge of nepotism made against Assessor EDGAR KETCHUM, reported, through Mr. WILSON BERRYMAN, that progress had been made, but that no official report would be rendered until some time during the Fall. Mr. DOBBS subsequently announced that he had consented to remain as Secretary of the Association until the next annual election. The meeting then adjourned for one month.

Death Caused by a Husband's Brutality.

Mrs. ELIZA AIPE died in the Newark Almshouse, at an early hour yesterday morning, from the effects, it is supposed, of her husband's cruel treatment. She had, it appeared, led a miserable life with him, having been often cruelly beaten by him. About five weeks ago he beat her with more than usual atrocity, at their home in Rankin-street, and she was subsequently removed to the Almshouse in a helpless condition. AIPE was arrested, but was, after a short period, discharged, and has now disappeared. Mrs. AIPE, it is stated by the physicians, died of paralysis; but it was also asserted that her condition was the result of her husband's cruelty, and the attention of the county physician was therefore called. An inquest will be held.

Casualties.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 69 Fulton-street, occupied by JOHN MCHUGH & Co., importers and dealers in corks, doing a damage to stock and building of $1,000.

CONRAD HOFFMAN, a German, 17 years of age, employed in the brewery, No. 225 West Eighteenth-street, last evening fell through the hatchway from the ground floor to the subcellar, and was very seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ELLEN SULLIVAN, aged 69 years, was run over yesterday and severely injured in front of No. 78 Nassau-street, by hack No. 477, driven by MICHAEL TINEDAY.

The Robinson Murder.

Fresh rumors are afloat at Rye Neck, Westchester County, relative to the late murder of GILBERT H. ROBINSON. It is stated that a clue has at last been obtained to the real murderer; that at the time the crime was committed he was a resident of the village, but has since removed to the Pacific coast, and that instructions have been sent by telegraph for his arrest. It is also alleged that another party, who was implicated with him, is under surveillance.

New-Jersey.

Great preparations have been made at Newburg for celebrating the opening of the Newburg and New-York Railroad to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities open firm. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 82¾; United States Ten-forties, 76⅛; Erie Railway shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens dull.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for the account, 93½. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—Noon.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 23—1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 19⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—1 P.M.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 104s. for tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sugar, 39s. 9d.@40s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Aug. 23—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 70c.

HAVRE, Aug. 23—1:30 P. M.—Cotton is quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; 1865, old, 83⅜; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 76⅛. Erie Railway shares, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, 2,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 8d. ₱ cental. At the Wheat sales to-day inferior grades of Red Western were sold at lower prices.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 8¼d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 23—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy at 89 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 23—Evening.—The Bourse closed strong; Rentes, 73f. 72c.

HAVRE, Aug. 23—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed quiet for both stock on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 70@$6 12½. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 nominal; No. 2 lower: sales at $1 38; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 35, bid, seller August; $1 25 seller September. CORN dull and lower; No. 2, 87c.@87¼c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at 86c., seller August. OATS active; No. 2, 45½c.@46c. RYE active and lower; No. 2, 93c.@94c. BARLEY steady; No. 2, $1 20, cash; $1 14@$1 15, seller September. HIGHWINES firm at $1 18 bid, $1 20 asked; light sales at $1 20. PROVISIONS firm. PORK nominally $34, cash; $26, seller January. LARD nominally 19¼c.@19½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS nominally 13½c.; Rough Sides, 16¼c.; Short Ribs, 16¾c.@17c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE dull at $3 60@$4 60 for Texan Steers and Fair Cows; $6 25@$6 75 for Good Smooth Steers. Live HOGS active at $8 90@$9 10 for Common; $9 50@$9 75 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS active and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—4,500 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 194,500 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON—None on market. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$5 62½; Choice Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 40@$7. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 25@$1 27½; strictly Prime to Choice Red, $1 32@$1 37. CORN dull; White Ear in bulk, 80c.; choice White in sacks, 94½@95c. OATS heavy; Mixed to White in bulk, 42c.@43c.; Mixed in sacks, 47c.@48c. BARLEY scarce; No. 1 Spring, $1 15. RYE heavy at 90c.@95c. for Prime to Choice. WHISKY firm at $1 18@$1 19. PROVISIONS dull; PORK, $34 25. Dry-salted MEATS—14½c. for Shoulders; 17½ for Sides packed. BACON—Jobbing sales at 15½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@19¼c. for Sides; Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@25c. LARD heavy; Choice Refined 20c. in tierce. CATTLE steady at $2@$5 for Prime and Choice. Live HOGS active at $7 50@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 3,000 head.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,500 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 7,200 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady; to New-York, 14c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats. FLOUR dull and nominal, with no sales. WHEAT depressed; Spring nominally $1 35 for No. 2 Chicago, and $1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee, which are the best offers made; sales, 22,000 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 41; 11,000 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 40. CORN dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 98c., nominally 95c.@$1, as to condition, the extreme price for nearly Yellow. OATS dull; Old offered at 55c. RYE nominal. PORK steady at $34 50. LARD steady at 20c. HIGHWINES scarce and dull; sales 30 bbls. at $1 22.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—The supply of CATTLE is a few hundred short of last week. The attendance of buyers is fair. The market opened spiritless, and to effect sales concessions were made. The better grades were superior to the offerings last week, but there were more scalawags, so the average was no better. The top price realized was 9c. Good Butchering Steers, from Illinois, brought 7c., and medium weight, 6¼c.; but the bulk of the sales were at 7¼c.@8½c. SHEEP and LAMBS—The demand was limited. Sheep have fallen off fully ½c. Lambs sell slowly at last week's prices. HOGS—The receipts and demand were light, and the tendency of the market was downward; Michigan, 9c.@9½c.; Illinois, 9¾c.@10¼c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR unchanged. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75@$8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White, $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. CORN held at $1 07@$1 10, according to quality. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady—Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. LAKE IMPORTS—23,700 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,489,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—55,700 bushels Wheat, 24,600 bushels Corn, 1,970,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 35c. FLOUR very dull, and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9 50. WHEAT dull and heavy; Prime to Choice Red, $1 40@$1 55. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 14@$1 16; Yellow, $1 14. OATS dull at 55c. RYE, $1 05@$1 10. MESS PORK firm at $34. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 20c.@21c. WHISKY animated at $1 23@$1 23½.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 35. CORN active and in demand at 97c.@98c. OATS dull and declining; Prime to Choice, 55c.@56c. RYE steady at $1@$1 03. BARLEY—None offering; would bring $2 25. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at full prices; sales, 140 hhds. at $6 15@$22 10. WHISKY active and higher; sales at $1 18@$1 20. PROVISIONS quiet and held firmly, with but little demand. PORK held $33 50. BULK MEATS, 14c.@16½c. BACON, 16½c. for Shoulders; 19c. for Sides. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD held 20c., with no demand. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 35c.; Middling Orleans, 35½c.@36c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.@22½c.; Refined, 31½c. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $34. FLOUR dull and no demand; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$5 87½. WHEAT dull; New Red, $1 55@$1 57; White, $1 60@$1 70. RYE, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 20. OATS unchanged. WHISKY firm, $1 25@$1 27, in wood and iron.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. WHEAT declining; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN, in bulk, 80c.@85c. OATS, 45c.@55c. RYE, 90c.@95c. for New. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. TOBACCO very firm; sales 23 hhds. at $7 20@$12 50. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 23¼c. LARD, 20¼c. HIGHWINES, $1 17@$1 20, tax paid.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—COTTON dull; sales, 16 bales; quotations nominal; receipts, 65 bales; exports Saturday coastwise, 2,138 bales; stock this evening, 18 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. White CORN, $1. OATS—New, 65c.@66c.; old, 68c. BRAN, $1. PORK unchanged. WHISKY firmer; Western Rectified, $1 25@$1 30. GOLD, 132¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¾; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $1 40; No. 2, $1 38½. OATS quiet; No. 2 Old, in store, 61c. CORN steady at 92c. for No. 2. RYE dull at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—EXCHANGE—On London, 15½@16 premium; on Paris, 2¼@3 premium; on United States in Gold, 60 days sight, 3¼@4 premium, and short sight, 5@6 premium; in Currency, 60 days sight, 21 discount, and short sight, 19 discount.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; No. 1 Red, $1 39; No. 2 Red, $1 24. CORN dull; No. 1, 96c.; No. 2, 94c. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—WHEAT firmer and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 36; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32. CORN dull; held $1 for No. 1 Mixed; 98c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS declining; new, 50c. RYE declining.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—WHEAT is in large supply and is very dull. RYE nominally $1 20@$1 25 for State. CORN very dull; Western Mixed nominally quoted at $1 12@$1 13. OATS dull; sales 400 bushels Old Western at 65c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—COTTON—Low Middlings, 32c.@32½c.; receipts, 101 bales; exports, 236 bales. CORN, 85c.@88c. OATS, 60c. FLOUR, $5@$6 for Superfine. BACON steady; Sides, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—FLOUR firmer; Choice, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT more active; No. 1 White, $1 44; regular, $1 30; No. 1 White Amber, $1 30. CORN, $1 05 for No. 1. OATS, 58c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet and easier; sales, 19 bales, 2 bales of which were new Cotton; New Middlings, 34c.; Old Middlings quoted nominally at 32c.@32½c.; receipts, 4 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38c. RESIN steady with a light stock; sales at $1 60@$4. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR steady at $2 30.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—COTTON—None offering; sales, 5 bales; receipts, 3 bales; Middlings, 32c.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 10 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—COTTON—Receipts, 16 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Stocks very dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 111½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 132¼.

[Advertisement.]

Milhau's Elixir of Calisaya Bark is the original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic, anti-dyspeptic and ague preventive.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	67
Portland	N.	Clear	66
New-York	N. E.	Clear	74
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	75
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Cloudy	78
Washington	E.	Cloudy	80
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	80
Charleston	E. N. E.	Cloudy	88
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	79
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Overcast	82
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	67
Buffalo	E.	Clear	72
Pittsburg	E.	Clear	70
Chicago	E.	Clear	75
Louisville	N.	Clear	88
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	84
New-Orleans	N.	Cloudy	85
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Clear	85

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Pereire	Aug. 14	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Hamburg
Etna	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool via Hamb'g.
Nebraska	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Aug. 28	New-York	Bremen
Malta	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Atlanta	Aug. 28	New-York	London
The Queen	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Aug. 28	Quebec	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Aug. 26	New-York	Havana
Fah-kee	Aug. 26	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Ocean Mails.

TUESDAY.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, per steamship *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 23—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest.*—Mrs. Smith, 2 daughters, 2 infants and 2 servants, Miss Miller, Mr. Godillot and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. de Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Beranger, Mr. Ribon, Mr. Bringier, Mr. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Ameiong and 3 infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Marshall, 3 infants and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Neustadter, Misses MacKee, Mr. MacKee, Mr. Klatz, Mr. Kimmel, Mr. Goldenberg, wife and child, Mr. Manzenheimer, Mr. Bendaum, Mr. Visconti de Madrone, Mme. Robinson and dang'r, Mlle. Levya, Mr. Heule, Mr. Asigno, Mr. Dubreuil, Mr. Bernia, Mr. Adams, Mr. Sorcham, Mme. Ralston, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Scott and son, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mme. Granger, Mr. Dato, Mr. Deane, Mr. Mecker, Santiago Fernandes, Mlle. MacLeon, Mlle. Thomas, Mr. and Mme. Thomas, Mme. Ogden and 2 infants, Mme. Martin, Mme. Lochard, Mr. and Mme. Huguet and infant, Mr. Gorren, Mr. Kandou, Mme. Ketchum and infant, Mme. Valton, Mlle. Lacombe, Mr. Bolcheri, Mr. Marrast and brother, Mr. Courrion, Miss Ziegerie and servant, servant of Mrs. Smith, servant of Mrs. Balston, Mr. Prounet, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Auzan, Mr. Wurtz, Mr. Macarti, Miss Menut and sister, Mrs. Ponthonier, Mrs. Cazeaux, Mr. Babut and 2 children, Mr. Arnand, Miss Patton, Mrs. Huppenbauer and 2 children, Miss Trigan, Mr. Dabour, Mr. Protin, Mrs. Carrion, Miss Nash, Mr. Babeau and 2 children, Mr. Peyrad, Mr. Beroumet, Mr. Magnien, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Pourres and wife, Mr. Letopie, Mr. and Mrs. Borey and 2 children, Mr. Bellando, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Clement, Mr. Deschamps, Mr. Hougeat, Mr. Krebs, Mr. Peekin, Mr. Petit Pierre, Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Huber, Mr. Eggler, Mr. Apple, Mr. Henfid, Mme. Deschamps and 2 infants, Mr. Engels, Mr. Hanner, Mr. Alt, Mlle. Iselin, Mr. Schilling and infant, Mr. Köller, Mlle. Halbel, Miss Belven and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and 3 infants, Mr. Trouilly, Mrs. Feldon and 2 infants, Mr. Debois, Mr. Francesca, Mr. Deront, Mr. Bampel and wife, Mr. Hots and daughter, Mr. Blum, Mr. Schumacker, Miss Levy, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Prouhet, Mr. Feldstein, Mr. Schackeford, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lorieux, Mr. Marchand, Mr. and Mme. Laguno, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Allison, Mr. Schafer, Mr. Breed, Mr. Lacane, Mlle. Muller, Mr. Crane, Mr. Michel, Mlle. Vogel, Mr. Bryner, Mme. Ducanne, Mr. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpool, Mr. Monnier and wife.

AUG. 23—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—J. B. Rice, Mrs. Stewart, J. M. Hamilton, J. J. Long, R. M. McSherry, S. W. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Wm. Kelly, Rev. J. McCall, A. McCrocker and wife, J. Magee, C. Story, Mr. Frater, Wm. Douglas, D. P. Turner, Mrs. Adams and 3 daughters, S. Arthur, Thomas Kelly, R. Hardie, Captain Cuff, Miss S. H. Hay, P. Conlan, Mrs. Davies and 3 children, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Barton, George Connah, J. J. Refand, W. H. Morris, Miss Jacobs, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Kirby, Mr. McMullen, W. H. Buckley, T. O. Dowd, Mr. Middleton, wife and 2 children, J. Richards, Mr. Wright and wife, E. Henderson, Mrs. Phineas, Mrs. Hopes and daughter, J. Caut, wife and 3 daughters, J. Pendleu, Mr. Robertson, Wm. Harris, Miss Hastings, Thos. McCloud and wife, James Cund, H. Haigh, Miss P. Isaacs, Mrs. Emmons, Miss Edgar, Mrs. J. Marsh and infant, Mrs. O'Brien, J. R. Beers, Rev. J. Buckley, Rev. J. Reily, Rev. J. Purcell, Rev. Wm. Reardon, Rev. Thomas Kelly, Rev. T. O'Callaghan, Rev. H. Lane, Rev. Thomas Lane, Rev. P. Dowd, Rev. M. Cogan, Rev. J. Dennecher, Rev. A. Cullen, Rev. J. Donegan, Rev. P. Aherne, Rev. L. Toumey, Rev. M. Hickey, Rev. J. McNamee, Rev. T. Delmarth, Miss Ullman, Mr. Harrison, Miss Connor, Mr. Stevenson and daughter, and 1,036 in the steerage.

AUG. 23—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—James Pierce, E. Isaac, Rev. J. Hopley, Jas. D. Hopley, Wm. Mitchie, Maggie Mitchie, Mrs. Cook, Ansel Cook, Jas. T. Grieve, Samuel Fletcher, wife and daughter, Samuel Milliken and wife, H. S. Spear, Eliza Campbell, Jane Campbell, Mary C. Kenmure, Emil Marice, Rev. P. K. Ripe, Elizabeth Ripe, Mary Ripe, Augusta R. Hensen, Andres Soensen, Josephine Lundi, Frederick Schwartz, Chas. Schwartz, Mary E. Sìomey, Sarah E. Siomey, Chas. Estabrook, Rev. A. Salkis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon rises. 8 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 54 | Gov. Island. 9 43 | Hell Gate..11 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Amelia Geberng, Haynce, Antwerp, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Du Fruhling, (N. G.,) Koeptae, Bordeaux, C. Tobias & Co.; Emblà, (N. G.,) Jansen, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Jan Van Galen, (Dutch,) Loon, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gambia, Gilley, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; Angostura, (Br.,) Merrill, Cuidad Bolivar; Martha, Cassidy, Mobile, J. E. Hurlbut & Son.

Schooners W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Beals, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; M. E. Jones, Jones, Baltimore, N. B. Vondersmith; Ann Amelia, Hudson, Norfolk, A. Hampson; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, New-London.

Arrived.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre Aug. 12, via Brest 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Aug. 15, lat. 48 44, lon. 13 20, spoke ship Buston Vale, (Br.,) from Cochin for London; same day, lat. 46 47, lon. 14 56, passed ship Admiral Lyons, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 48 48, lon. 16 08, passed ship Perseverance, (Br.,) from New-Orleans for Liverpool; 16th, lat. 48 58, lon. 22 45, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York; 20th, on the Banks, passed one of the National steamers bound W.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 14, 183 miles W. from Fastnet, passed one of Guion's steamers bound E.; 15th, lat. 51 20, lon. 22 27, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 44 47, lon. 56 55, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Dublin, from Antwerp for New-York; 22d, lat. 41 03, lon. 67 22, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool; 23d, 244 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Aug. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 598 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 14, lat. 51 06, lon. 20 14, passed steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool. 16th, lat. 50 12, lon. 32 02, passed a Cunard steamer bound East. 17th, lat. 49 30, lon. 37 45, spoke bark New-York Packet, (Br.,) from —— for Quebec. 20th, lat. 42 58, lon. 60 31, passed a Cunard steamer bound East.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Aug. 6, via Moville 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to Cape Race.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Camilla, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Genoa, June 27, via Gibraltar, July 13, with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Sons—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Has had light wind most of the passage; Aug. 1, lat. 38 10, lon. 36 36, spoke bark Augusta, (Br.,) from Genoa for Quebec; 2d, lat. 38 44, lon. 37 11, passed bark Chevalier, (Fr.,) bound E.; same time saw ship India, (Br.,) bound E.

Ship Ironsides, Mollard, Newport, Eng., July 13, with railroad iron to Nesmith & Sons. Has had light winds, with thick fog, the greater part of passage. July 23, lat. 49 30, lon 19 20, passed the mast of a vessel, painted white, with yards and gear attached; also some deck brackets; July 26, lat 47 31, lon 21 10, passed a brig, (of Salcombe,) bound E.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Progress, Hall, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Francis P. Sage, Cront, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had light westerly and southerly winds with thick fog during latter part of passage.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Sawyer, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Sir R. G. McDonnell, (of Liverpool,) Wilkie, Middlesborough, Eng., 50 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced constant heavy gales from W. N. W. from the 8th to 12th July, during which shifted cargo; since had light variable winds and fine weather.

Bark W. Jenkins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hilton, Cardiff, 58 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. For the last 24 days has had light westerly winds and fogs.

Bark Queen of Scots, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Blomidon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cowan, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to James Edmiston & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Grace, (of Hartlepool, N. S.,) Bogart, Newport, Eng., 47 ds., with railroad iron to Heney & Parker.

Bark Alexander McNeil, Mitchell, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to A. Jacquemod.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Doane, Boston Aug. 19, in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Wavelet, Britton, of and from Picton, N. S., 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Volant, (of Arichat,) Gannion, Cow Bay, 5 ds., with coal to Block House Mining Company—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.; sailed in company with brigs Iris, Alpha, and Emily Fisher for New-York; Aug. 16, lat. 45 04, lon. 69, spoke schr. Iris, from Sidney, C. B., for Boston; 21, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 32, saw schr. Susan Fox steering S. E.; left in port brigs Leo, Speed, Oak Point, Callao, George and T. H. Haviland, for New-York, ldg.; Victoria Ursula, for Boston, do.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Boston,) Crowley, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow-pine timber to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig John Saunders, (of Truro, N. S.,) Colter, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Anna D. Torry, (of Deer Island,) Curtis, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Walker & Co.

Brig Olive, Parker, Bangor via New-Haven.

Canal-boat J. F. Buel, Varney, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat M. Mossie, Vielle, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat E. W. Holester, Odel, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat Fame, Moses, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat Adell, Vaughan, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat J. O. Wright, Manville, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal-boat B. F. Lacca, Fisher, Montreal 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Hassell, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee, hides and dyewoods to Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. St. Hubert, (Br.,) Forgerson, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Statesman, Newton, Georgetown, D. C., for Hunter's Point.

Schr. William Wood, Kelsey, Albany, for Huntington.

Schr. Volta, Huskie, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Williams, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Susan & Maria, Norton, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conroy, Woodbridge, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. T. Strickland, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Angeline, Gates, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. North Star, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, Stubs, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Wilson, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Stewart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Wood, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, Duncan, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Atlanta, Bunce, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tirrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary A. Ivans, Daniels, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Page, Kidder & Co.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. F. Brady, O'Neil, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hubert, Bradbury, New-London, for Albany.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Riverdale, Norwood, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Harper, New-Bedford.

Schr. Seneca, Hart, New-Bedford.

Schr. T. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chas. W. Bently, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Elisa, Handy, Boston.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. B. Diamond, Merrill, Greenport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Greenport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Webb, Providence.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Arnold, Northport.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Stover, Boston.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Wilson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Harriet, Chapman, Cow Bay, L. I.

Schr. General Grant, Miller, Pawtucket.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Sallie W. Pender, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence.

Schr. Racer, Howard, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Cook, Dighton.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Brilliant, Varnum, Newport.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Colonel Wells, Young, Plymouth.

Schr. Julia A. Gillison, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. C. Matthews, Lunt, Newport.

Schr. Varuna, Sawyer, Marseilles.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Bridgeport.

Schr. Surge, Norton, New-Haven.

Schr. Port Royal, Denning, New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dan. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London.

Schr. Isabel, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Damsel, Golden, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Clotilda, Hart, Norwich.

Schr. Bellona, Davis, Clinton.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Clinton.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Louie, Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mediator, Heath, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hannah T. Baker, Kelly, Portsmouth.

Schr. Benj. Browning, Lanphear, Greenport.

Schr. E. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Providence.

Schr. Vandalia, Whitmore, Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Connecticut River.

Schr. Julia H., Raynor, Northport.

Schr. H. Ryan, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Cole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ollo, Bishop, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Frances Hotch, Jameson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Albany, for Greenport.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. John Chase, Crane, Albany, for Salem.

Schr. Justina, Heath, New-Haven.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Fay, Wilson, West Farms.

Schr. David Muller, Nagee, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Calista, Spear, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

Below.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool July 11, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; brig I. M. Merrill, Leghorn; schrs. Sylvan, Bonaire; C. M. Partridge, New-York.

Also arr. brigs Novelty, from Matanzas; Circassian, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—Passed out, brig Echo, for Matanzas; schr. Jennie, West Indies.

In the Roads, schr. Central America, from New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Arr. steamer George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steamer George Cromwell, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark David Cannen, which arrived 22d, is consigned to George H. Brewer, and not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Vanguard—ship, Russell, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was signalized July 27, lat. 46 39, lon. 26 53.

W. H. Jenkins—Br. bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Aug. 19, off George's Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Pictou, N. S., Aug. 11, brig Dove, for New-York in 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Late advices from Hong Kong report: "The ship Argonaut, Captain Baker, which sailed from Baltimore Feb. 17 for Hong Kong, has arrived at that port, with her masts and sails severely damaged.

The ship Suwanda, which sailed from Hong Kong for Shanghae, has put back to Kong Kong leaking. The Suwanda has discharged her cargo, two-thirds of which is damaged, and will go into dock for repairs."

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New-York Aug. 6, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The steamship Nevada, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Cunard steamship Palmyra, Captain Watson, which sailed from New-York on the 12th of August, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 23.—The steamship Austrian, from Quebec, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 23.—The steamship Hermann, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTZER, CARBONIC ACID WATER, IN SYPHONS AND TEN-GALLON GLASS FOUNTAINS. The only artificial mineral waters proved to be free from [illegible] tions. Examined [illegible] of the United States [illegible] by the medical pr[illegible] NO. 12 EAST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in the family [illegible] children of a respectable family in this City, in [illegible] tion for board and [illegible] Apply [illegible] No. 544 Post Office.